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Election Commission Issues Draft Election Law, Clarifications

42000106 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 2 Mar 89 pp 7-26

[Supplement to THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY: "Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law (Draft) and Clarifications (1 March 1989)" issued by the Union of Burma Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission. "Clarification" follows pertinent clause in parentheses]

[Text] In order to hold a free and fair Multi-Party Democracy General Election and to elect the representatives of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following Law: (Has been drafted according to legal drafting procedures.)

Chapter I: Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law. (Since only the election to the Pyithu Hluttaw level and not to the People's Councils at different levels will held, this Law has been called the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.)

2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:

(a) *Hluttaw* means the Pyithu Hluttaw;

(b) *Commission* means the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission; (No clarification needed)

(c) *Sub-commission* means the State, Division or Zone or Township or Ward or Village-tract Sub-commissions formed by the Commission. The expression also includes Sub-commission formed by the Commission with members of the State or Division Sub-commission to act as Zone Sub-commission; (Previously, work concerning the elections was carried out by forming the State, Division, Township, Ward and Village-tract Sub-commissions. It was found that delays occurred in carrying out the work due to the distant communication between the State, Division Sub-commission and the Township Sub-commission. Work concerning the Multi-Party Democracy General Election can be carried out accurately and speedily in accordance with law only if the District level which existed previously could be revived and empowered between the State, Division and the Township level. In place of the District, Zones have now been formed, and it is mentioned that Zone Sub-commissions may be formed. Some Zones are in the process of being formed, and where Zones have not been formed as yet, the Commission will have to form a Sub-commission with members of the State or Division Sub-commissions to act as Zone Sub-commissions. Therefore, it has been mentioned in the Title and Definition of Sub-commission that it includes Sub-commission formed by the Commission with members of the State or Division Sub-commission to act as Zone Sub-commission.)

(d) *Election* means the Multi-Party Democracy General Election; (As this Law has been drafted solely for the purpose of the Multi-Party Democracy General Election to be held, it is mentioned here that the expression Election means the Multi-Party Democracy General Election.)

(e) *Representative of the Hluttaw* means a person who has been elected to the Hluttaw; (No clarification needed.)

(f) *Member of religious order* means the following individuals (This has been based on Section 2, Sub-section (e) of the Parliamentary Election Act enacted in 1948 and on Section 2, Sub-section (g) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at different levels Election. Law promulgated in 1976):

(i) in the case of Buddhists, monks, novices, religious layman, nun, hermit and hermitess serving the Buddhist religious order.

Explanation: The expression "member of religious order" applies to a religious monk or a member of the religious order while he is serving temporarily as such;

(ii) in the case of Christians, persons who have been recognised and ordained or assigned duties by the relevant Churches as an individual who has dedicated himself mainly to serving the Christian religious order, persons included in the group of individuals or organization which of their own volition have submitted to the control of the respective head according to the religion professed as organized by religious discipline or vow.

(iii) in the case of Hindus, Sanyasi, Mahant or Hindu priests.

(g) *Electoral Roll* means the roll of persons entitled to vote within the constituencies prescribed for the Hluttaw Election; (No clarification needed)

(h) *Convicts* mean persons serving terms of imprisonment under sentence passed by any court. The expression also includes persons who are serving prison terms by the order of the court and pending appeal against the sentence of imprisonment of the Court concerned; (No clarification needed)

(i) *Polling Booth Team* means a team which is assigned by the Township Sub-commission concerned the duty of taking collective responsibility in connection with voting at a polling booth within a constituency; (No clarification needed)

(j) *Polling Booth Officer* means the person who is in charge of the Polling booth Team; (No clarification needed)

(k) *Electoral Right* means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as a Hluttaw candidate or to withdraw from being a Hluttaw candidate to vote or refrain from voting

at the election; (In Section 36 of the Parliamentary Elections Act enacted in 1948, the expression electoral right has been defined as follows: "Electoral right means the right of a person to stand or not to stand or to withdraw from being a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting at an election".)

The above provision is modified to be in accord with the times and defined as electoral rights.)

(l) *Corrupt Practice* means any practice mentioned in Chapter XIII of this Law. (No clarification needed.)

Chapter II: Formation of the Hluttaw

3. The Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives who have been elected in accordance with this Law from the Hluttaw constituencies. (No clarification needed.)

Chapter III: Specification of Constituencies

4. The Hluttaw constituencies from which Hluttaw representatives are to be elected are as mentioned in the schedule annexed. (In order to hold the Multi-Party Democracy General Election as desired by the public during appropriate time, the number of constituencies in this Election Law has been prescribed as 489 as prescribed for the Pyithu Hluttaw which was last dissolved.)

5. One representative each shall be elected from one constituency. (No clarification needed)

Chapter IV: Persons Entitled to Vote

6. Persons with the following qualifications are entitled to vote at the election irrespective of sex and religion:

(a) citizens associate citizens and naturalized citizens who have completed the age of eighteen years on the day of commencement of election and who do not contravene the provisions of this Law; (In Section 23 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1948, it was prescribed as follows: "Subject to the provisions of this Act, every citizen ordinarily residing in a constituency and who has completed the age of eighteen years on the date prescribed by the President of the Union shall be eligible for entry on the electoral roll".)

(b) persons whose names have been included on the electoral roll of the respective constituency. (In Section 18 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law of 1976 it was prescribed as follows: "The respective sub-commission shall enter on the relevant electoral roll every citizen not contravening the provision of this law, who is a resident of a constituency and who has completed the age of eighteen on the day the elections are held".)

The section shown against this clarification has been drafted in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions. However, since associate citizens and naturalized citizens under the Burma Citizenship Law of 1982 should also be given democratic rights, provision has been included to give them the right to vote.)

7. The following persons shall not be entitled to vote at the election:

(a) members of religious orders; (In Section 27 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1948, it was prescribed as follows: "All clergy or members of the religious orders shall not be entered on the electoral roll of the Parliamentary Election and they shall not vote at the election."

Explanation: It was prescribed that the provisions of this law shall also apply to persons who have temporarily become clergy, monks or members of religious orders for the said temporary period.

It was prescribed in Section 5, Sub-section (a) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law of 1976 that members of religious orders were also included in the list of persons not entitled to vote at the election of people's representative to the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council's at different levels.

Based upon the above provisions, it has also been prescribed in this Law that members of religious orders shall not be entitled to vote at the election.)

(b) persons who have been adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law; (It was prescribed in Section 24 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1948, that a person who was of unsound mind and stood so declared by a competent court shall not be included in the electoral roll and shall not have the right to vote at the election.

In Section 5, Sub-section (c) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law of 1976, it was prescribed that persons who have been adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law shall not be entitled to vote at the election of the people's representatives.

Based upon the said provisions, it has also been provided in this Election Law draft that persons who have been adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law shall not be entitled to vote at the election.)

(c) persons serving prison terms, having been convicted under sentence of a court for any offence; (In Section 25 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1948, it was prescribed that a person convicted under sentence of a competent court shall not be entitled to vote at the election.

In Section 5, Sub-section (d) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law of 1976, it was prescribed that persons serving prison terms for any offence shall not be entitled to vote at the election of people's representatives.

Based upon the said provisions, it has been provided in this Law that persons serving prison terms under sentence of a court for any offence shall not be entitled to vote at the election.)

(d) foreigners. (As it was prescribed in Section 23 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1948, that only citizens shall be eligible to be included in the electoral roll, foreigners were not allowed to be included in the electoral roll.

In Section 5, Sub-section (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law of 1976, it was prescribed that persons who were not citizens of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma were not entitled to vote at the election of people's representatives.

Based on the above provisions, it can also be provided in this Law that persons who are not citizens of the Union of Burma shall not be entitled to vote at the election. However, under the Burma Citizenship Law of 1982, associate citizens and naturalized citizens are entitled to enjoy the rights of a citizen under the law of the State, with the exception of the rights stipulated from time to time. If it were prescribed that persons who were not citizens of Burma were not entitled to vote, then associate citizens and naturalized citizens also would not have the right to vote. In Section 2, Sub-section (e) of that Law, the expression Foreigner has been defined as follows: "Foreigner means a person who is not a citizen, or a person who is not an associate citizen or a person who is not a naturalized citizen. Therefore, in order that associate citizens and naturalized citizens may have the right to vote, it has been provided that only foreigners shall not be entitled to vote at the election.)

Chapter V: Persons Entitled To Stand for Election

8. Citizens possessing the following qualifications shall be eligible to stand for election irrespective of sex or religion:

(a) At the time of nomination for election:

(i) Persons who have completed the age of twenty-one and who are not contrary to the provisions of this Law; (Section 9 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 provides that every citizen who has completed the age of 21 and who is free from disqualifications can stand for election as a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Section 13 of Pyithu Hluttaw and the People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that every citizen who has attained the age of 28 years on the day of election and conforms to the qualifications prescribed, has the right to stand for election as a people's representative to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

The age limit for a citizen as a Hluttaw candidate desiring to stand for election has been set at a minimum of 21 years of age as prescribed in Section 9 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 so that in the Multi-Party Democracy General Elections not only the general public but youthful students interested in politics also can participate as candidates for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives and with a view to nurturing democratic practices in youthful students who in a future era will become leaders of the State since persons who have completed the age of 21 years have reached an age of possessing reasoning power and thus are able to think properly.)

(ii) Persons both of whose parents are already citizens or if both parents have died were already citizens at the time of death or if one of the parents was a national and the other parent died before the promulgation of the Burma Citizenship Law, had at the time of death been eligible to apply for naturalization. (In prescribing the qualifications in respect of a candidature as a member of Parliament, Section 9 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 provides that every citizen having completed the age of 21 years and possessing the prescribed qualifications shall be entitled to stand for election for a seat in either House of Parliament.

Section 12 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides as follows: "Every person possessing the following qualifications has the right to be elected as a people's representative to the Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels: (a) citizens born of parents of both of whom are nationals of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and who are not contrary to the provisions of this Law; (b) citizens born of parents both of whom are citizens of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and who are not contrary to the provisions of this Law;

Under that Law, a person born prior to acquiring of naturalization by both parents had no right to be elected. In this Law (Draft) however, that has been modified so as to ensure that the following persons also have the right to be elected: (a) persons born of parents both of whom had not yet acquired naturalization at the time of birth but had already acquired naturalization at the time of nomination for election; (b) persons born of parents of both of whom have died, had already acquired naturalization at the time of death; (c) persons born of parents one of whom is a national and the other parent, if he or she died before the promulgation of the Burma Citizenship Law, had, at the time of death, been eligible to apply for naturalization.

Citizen parents mentioned in the foregoing Sub-section (a) and (b) may be pure foreigners, but under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948, if they possess the qualifications prescribed they have the right to apply for naturalization. Similarly, under the Union Citizenship (Elections) Act also, foreigners are eligible to apply for naturalization if they possess the prescribed qualifications. Persons acquiring naturalization on such application become Burma citizens and their offspring also become citizens, persons born thereby may be citizens but they have no native blood at all such types of citizens are eligible to contest the election.

Under the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 a citizen born of parents both of whom are naturalized citizen is eligible to stand for election since he is born of parents both of whom are citizens.

However, an offspring of a union between a pure national and a foreigner did not enjoy the right to stand for election. In spite of semi-national blood he did not have the rights enjoyed by a foreigner of pure alien blood. Therefore it is considered not reasonable, viewed from the political aspect. In the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, no mention whatsoever was made regarding parentage, one being eligible to stand for election if he is a citizen. The parallel Sub-section is included and drafted so as to avoid the two extremes of the two laws.)

(b) persons residing in the Union of Burma. (In the laws promulgated previously also, there was no provision as to duration of residence in Burma. Stipulation as to time limit is not made so as not to deprive the rights of persons who with the permission of the Government are on State service abroad, or of citizens undertaking private enterprises abroad and, occasionally or when the election draws near, coming to reside in Burma.)

(c) persons including in the electoral roll.

9. A person having the right to stand for election is eligible to contest the election either individually or as a member of a political party. (Section 12 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, provides that a person not eligible to vote at any elections to either Chamber of Parliament shall not have the right to stand for election as a member of Parliament.

Article 177 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma provides as follows: "Persons having the right to vote and possessing the following qualifications are eligible to stand for election as people's representatives to the Pyithu Hluttaw and to the People's Councils at different levels:

- (a) X X X X X
- (b) X X X X X
- (c) X X X X X
- (d) X X X X X

Therefore it is included and drafted to enable a person qualified to vote and a person whose name is entered in any electoral roll to enjoy the right to stand for election in any constituency.

Under the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, every citizen possessing the prescribed qualifications is permitted to stand for election either as an organization or individually.

Section 14, Sub-section (d) Clause (2) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law promulgated in 1976 provides that only such persons who are residing in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and who are nominated by the respective co-ordination meeting for nomination of candidates for people's representatives have the right to stand for election.

At present, since the multi-party system is to be adopted it is not necessary to nominate Hluttaw candidates by a co-ordination meeting. It is included and drafted to ensure the right to stand for election either as a member of any political party or as an individual.)

10. The following persons shall not be entitled to stand for election:

(a) members of religious orders. (Section II of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, a clergy of a religious order or all such members of a religious order cannot stand for election as a member of either Chamber of Parliament and neither can he remain as a member of Parliament.

Proviso: Provided that it shall not be deemed that this section precludes at any time that ordination as an 'uppassamada' or initiation as a 'samanera' by a member of either Chamber of Parliament during such time as the Chamber concerned is not in session.

Section 15, Sub-section (a) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that members of religious orders are among those who do not have the right to stand for election to the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at different levels as people's representatives under Section 2 Sub-section (g) Clause (1) of that Law. It is provided that such Law is also applicable to Buddhists only to such duration as they are temporarily ordained or initiated into the order. The object of including such a provision was that although ordination was only temporary it was not proper to perform secular duties during such period before the election when the co-ordination meeting for the nomination of Pyithu Hluttaw candidates are held and also during elections. However, in Section 16 of that Law it was provided that after one has been elected to the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels one cannot continue to be a people's representative if one has entered the religious order permanently. Under that provision it is drafted

that it does not preclude the temporary ordination as an uppasammada or initiation as a samanera after being elected to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the People's Councils at different levels.

Therefore, the parallel Sub-section (a) is included and drafted on the basis of the above provisions.)

(b) persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law; (Section 24 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 provides that a person adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind shall not be included in the electoral roll nor shall he have the right to vote.

Section 15 Sub-section (b) of Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that persons adjudged to be of unsound mind in accordance with the provisions of the relevant law cannot stand for election as a people's representative.

The parallel Sub-section (b) is included and drafted on the basis of the above provisions.

(c) persons serving prison terms, having been convicted under sentence of a court for any offence; (Section 74, Sub-section (2) of the Constitution promulgated in 1948 provides that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen a member of either Chamber while he is serving a sentence of transportation or of imprisonment for a criminal offence.

Section 15, Sub-section (8) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that persons serving prison terms for any offence are not qualified to stand for election as people's representative.

Parallel Sub-section (c) is included and drafted on the basis of the above provisions.

(d) citizens who are not born of parents mentioned in Section 8 Sub-section (a) clause (2); (It has been clarified in Section 8 Sub-section (a) Clause (2). It has been drafted to exclude citizens who do not conform to this provision from being elected as Pyithu Hluttaw members.

(e) persons who are under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign Power or are subjects or citizens or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign Power; (Section 74 Sub-section (1) Clause (a) of the Constitution promulgated in 1948 provides that any person who is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign Power or is a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign Power shall be disqualified for being chosen as or for being a member of either Chamber.

In a Pyithu Hluttaw which is to exercise national sovereignty of the people, persons who have connections with foreign states and have allegiance to them and are subject to the authority of foreign governments should in no way be included. Should they be included, foreign states are most likely to interfere in one way or the other. Citizens who have allegiance to the State and to the people should be included in the Pyithu Hluttaw and should lead the State. This was provided in Section 74 Sub-section (1) Clause (a) of the Constitution promulgated in 1948 and it is now included and drafted accordingly.)

(f) associate citizens, naturalized citizens and foreigners; (Section 8 has prescribed the qualifications of a Hluttaw representative. Associate citizens, naturalized citizens and foreigners are not eligible for such election. It is included and drafted to give emphasis to this point.)

(g) members of organization in armed revolt against the State; members of organizations, or persons, who have links with such organization; (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with the provisions of Political Parties Registration Law.)

(h) members of organization in armed revolt against the State; members of organizations, or persons, who have links with such organization; (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with the provisions of Political Parties Registration Law.)

(i) individuals or members of organization who obtain and make use of State fund, building, vehicle, property directly or indirectly;

Proviso: (1) The expression State fund does not include pension or the official monetary support given by the State for the services rendered for the benefit of the State;

(2) The expression building, vehicle, property belonging to the State does not include the building, vehicle, property officially permitted by the State for use or rented, for use from the State on payment. (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with the provisions of Political Parties Registration Law.)

(j) individuals or members of organization who obtain and make use of money, property, other assistance from the Government or religious organization or any other organization of a foreign country directly or indirectly; (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with the provisions of Political Parties Registration Law.)

(k) individuals or members of organization who abuse religion for political purposes; (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with the provisions of Political Parties Registration Law.)

(l) members of defence forces such as Armed Forces, People's Police Force, public servants, various public service bodies, various State-owned economic organizations and other public servants enjoying salary from the State fund.

Note. Retired persons are not included among such public servants. (Public servants have no right to participate in politics according to the policy practised by the Government. Furthermore, it is also prescribed in Section 3 Sub-section (b) of the Political Parties Registration Law that such public servants shall not be permitted to participate in any party organization. Parallel Sub-section (l) is drafted to be in accordance with such provisions.)

11. After being elected a Hluttaw representative shall have no right to continue to be a Hluttaw representative on infringement of the following:

(a) permanently becoming a member of a religious order;

(b) being adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law; (As explained in Section 10 Sub-section (b).)

(c) being declared to cease to be a citizen in accordance with the respective law;

(d) being declared to be under any allegiance to foreign Power or is a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or citizen of foreign Power; (As explained in Section 10 Sub-section (e).)

(e) being permitted to resign upon the Commission's acceptance of resignation as a Hluttaw representative;

(f) being declared by the authority concerned as a citizen not born or parents provided in Section 8 Sub-section (a) Clause (2); (As explained in Section 10 Sub-section (d).)

(g) being decided by a court as a person or a member of an organization provided for in Section 10 Sub-section (g) or (h); (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with Political Parties Registration Law.)

(h) being decided by Election Tribunal to be a person or a member of an organization as provided for in Section 10 Sub-section (i), (j) or (k); (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with Political Parties Registration Law.)

(i) being informed by the respective head of public services body to be a public servant as provided for in Section 10 Sub-section (l); (This is included and drafted to be in accordance with Political Parties Registration Law.)

Chapter VI: Preparation of Electoral Roll

12. (a) The Commission shall prepare the electoral roll for those who are entitled to vote in the election of Hluttaw representatives in various constituencies; (In Section 13 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 the officers appointed by the President shall prepare the electoral rolls for various constituencies. But it was provided that the electoral roll officers in preparing the electoral roll may, so far as it is not contrary to the prescribed restrictions, delegate it to the persons whom they deem fit. Previously, the public servants were not in any political party and were neutral and so the duty to uprightly carry out work for holding the election was given to public servants.

Now also, as before the public servants are not in any political party and have become neutral. So they should carry out election work uprightly.)

(b) In connection with the preparation of the electoral roll the Commission may assign duty to sub-commissions. (Previously elections were held with momentum and duties were assigned individually to public servants and work was done efficiently that way. But multi-party democracy general election work is to be started only now. Experience and training is needed. The volume of work is large and momentum has not been gained. Work would progress more smoothly when duties are assigned to sub-commissions composed of persons respected by local people and public servants, rather than to public servants individually as before.

In Section 17 Sub-section (a) and (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the People's Council at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976, the following provisions are also prescribed: (a) the Commission shall prepare separate electoral roll of the voters who are entitled to vote for the election of people's representatives for various constituencies as follows:

(1) Hluttaw electoral roll,

(2) x x x x x

(3) x x x x x

(4) x x x x x

(b) The Commission may, in connection with preparing the electoral rolls, delegate the duties to sub-commissions.

Therefore, basing on the essence of the above provisions, it is included and drafted that the Commission may itself prepare the electoral roll or delegate it to the sub-commissions.)

13. (a) The Ward and Village-tract Sub-commission shall include in the electoral roll every citizen, associate citizens, naturalized citizen not being contrary to the provisions of this Law, and residing in the constituency and having completed the age of eighteen years on the commencement day of election. (Section 76 Sub-section

(2) of the Constitution promulgated in 1948 provides that every citizen, who has completed the age of eighteen years and who is not disqualified by law and complies with the provisions of the law regulating elections to the Parliament, shall have the right to vote at any election to the Parliament.

Section 23 of Parliamentary Elections Act provides that not being contrary to the provisions of this Law, every citizen who ordinarily resides in the constituency and completes the age of eighteen on the date prescribed by the President is fully qualified to be in the electoral roll.

Section 3 Sub-section (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that if it is not contrary to the provisions of this Law, every citizen who completes the age of 18 years on the day of election has the right to vote.

Basing on the above provisions, parallel Sub-section (a) is drafted. Section 30 Sub-section (c) of Burma Citizenship law promulgated in 1982 provides that an associate citizen enjoys the rights and privileges of the citizens provided in the law of the State except the rights and privileges prescribed from time to time and now by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (previously by the Council of State). Section 53 Sub-section (c) of that law provides that a naturalized citizen enjoys the rights and privileges of the citizens provided in the law of the State except the rights and privileges prescribed and now by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (previously by the Council of State).

Therefore, this is included and drafted so as to enable associate citizens and naturalized citizens to enjoy the rights and privileges of the citizens provided in the law of the State.)

(b) Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission shall include in the respective electoral roll as prescribed, the Armed Forces personnel, diplomats of the Union of Burma and their families, embassy staff and their families, State scholars and their families, delegates and their families and those who are outside the country with the permission of the Government, and their families. (Basing on Section 18 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, and Rules 55 and 56 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council at Different Levels Election; Rules the parallel sub-section is included and drafted in this Election Law.)

14. (a) Every citizen, associate citizen, naturalized citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll of a constituency shall have the right to vote only in that constituency. (Section 20 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 provides that everybody included in the electoral roll maintained in the constituency shall have the right to vote in that constituency. Section 4 Sub-section (d) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and

People's Council at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976 provides that Hluttaw representatives shall be directly elected by those residing in the respective constituencies within the respective Township having the right to vote by secret ballot. Basing on such provisions and the provisions for associate citizens and naturalized citizens provided in Burma Citizenship Law, the parallel provisions is included in the draft.)

(b) A person who has the right to vote and who wishes to transfer from the electoral role of one constituency to the electoral roll of another constituency by showing sufficient grounds shall apply to the respective sub-commission as prescribed; (Section 28 of Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 provides that the voter has the right to vote in one constituency only. Apart from one such constituency there shall be no right to vote in other constituencies and if there are provisions prescribing that apart from one electoral roll the name should not be included in other electoral rolls such provisions shall be followed. Rule 16 Sub-rule 4 of the Parliamentary Elections Rules promulgated in 1948 provides that no application can be submitted to transfer the name from one constituency electoral roll to another constituency electoral roll, and if there is a wish to transfer the name which is included in one electoral list an application to object such inclusion is to be submitted and demand is to be made in another application to enter the name of another electoral roll, Section 18 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law also there is detail provision in connection with transfers.

Basing on the above provisions the parallel Sub-section has been drafted.)

(c) Whoever has the right to vote in any Hluttaw constituency shall not be on the electoral roll of any constituency other than that of the constituency concerned at the same time. (It is provided in Section 28 of Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, and Rule 10 thereof and Section 19 Sub-section (c) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council at Different Levels Elections Law that whoever has the right to vote shall not be on the electoral roll of any constituency other than that of the constituency concerned. Basing on those provisions parallel Sub-section is drafted.)

15. A list of the names of those persons who have the right to vote shall be declared as prescribed before the election is held in the respective constituency. (Parliamentary Elections Rule II promulgated in 1948 provides that the respective electoral roll officer is to declare the electoral roll for respective constituency concerned. Likewise, in Section 13 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law also provides that the electoral rolls for various constituencies shall be declared. Basing on those provisions parallel section is drafted.)

16. (a) A person who has the right to vote under this Law, but not included in the respective electoral roll may apply to the respective Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission in the manner prescribed to be included in the electoral roll; (Basing on Parliamentary Election Rule 12 promulgated in 1948 and Section 21 Sub-section (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law and parallel Sub-section is drafted.)

(b) If the Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission concerned does not insert the name there is right of appeal to the township Sub-commission as prescribed. The decision of that Sub-commission, subject to the provisions of Section 45, shall be final and conclusive. (Parliamentary Elections Rule 25 promulgated in 1948 provides in connection with the electoral role that the aggrieved voter has the right of appeal to the respective District Court.

Section 21 Sub-section (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Level Elections Law also provides that there is right of appeal to the Township Sub-commission and the decision of that sub-commission is final and conclusive.

Basing on the essence of above provisions the parallel section is drafted. Even if the decision of the Township-Sub-commission in connection with such electoral roll is final and conclusive, if the Commission is aware that it is not just and fair, the Commission shall under Section 45 of the Law call for the respective proceeding, document suo moto and after studying those called for, will be able to decide as required, and to enable such decision to be final and conclusive this is drafted.)

17. (a) If any person whose name is in the electoral roll objects to the inclusion of any person who is not entitled to vote in the electoral roll of the constituency, objection may be submitted to the Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission in the manner prescribed. (Basing on the provisions under 15 and 25 of the Parliamentary Elections Rules made in 1948 and the provisions under Rules 16 and 17 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and people's Councils at Different Levels Elections Rules promulgated in 1976, the parallel section is drafted.)

(b) If that name is not cancelled from the electoral roll by the respective Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission, there is a right of appeal to the Township Sub-commission in the manner prescribed. The decision of such Sub-commission shall be final and conclusive, subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the Law. (Basing on the provisions under 15 and 25 of the Parliamentary Elections Rules made in 1948 and the provisions under Rules 16 and 17 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and people's Councils at Different Levels Elections Rules promulgated in 1976, the parallel section is drafted.)

(c) A person whose name is already included in the electoral roll shall not be debarred from voting during the pendency of the appeal with the Township Sub-commission. A vote cast under such a right shall be valid. (Basing on the provisions under 15 and 25 of the Parliamentary Elections Rules made in 1948 and the provisions under Rules 16 and 17 of the Pyithu Hluttaw and people's Councils at Different Levels Elections Rules promulgated in 1976, the parallel section is drafted.)

18. The Commission and the Sub-commissions at different levels may add the names which are not included, although eligible, in the additional electoral roll or shall cancel the names not eligible, from the electoral rolls. (It is estimated that there are 22 million eligible voters throughout the Union of Burma. The electoral rolls for such voters are to be prepared by the Ward and Village-tract Sub-commissions on time.

By previous experiences, it is found on compilations that there are some omissions inadvertently made in the electoral rolls of the names of voters from the newly constructed factories, new villages and some battalions and group of armed forces. Necessary amendments had to be made in time by the Commission. In the Multi-Party Democracy General Election arrangements are to be made so that all eligible voters are able to exercise their rights to vote. The parallel section is drafted to enable the commission and Sub-commissions to rectify erroneous omissions of the eligible voters and inadvertent inclusions of persons having no right to vote through action of the Ward and Village-tract Election Sub-commissions.)

Chapter VII: Nomination of Hluttaw Candidates and Appointment of Agent

19. A person desirous of contesting in the election shall file nomination of candidate with the respective Zone Sub-commission in the manner prescribed. (The parallel sections are drafted on the basis of the provisions on Agents and expenses in the elections, under Chapter III of the Parliamentary Elections Act, promulgated in 1948, and the provisions under Part V of the rules under the head nomination of candidate of the said Act.

It is prescribed in the above Act that, the nomination papers of the persons desiring to stand for election in Parliament, shall be filed with the Returning Officer (Deputy Commissioner) or with the officer authorized to act on his behalf.

As the administrative functions are now being undertaken by the Zone in lieu of the Districts, this Commission has to confer the rights exercised by the Returning Officers (Deputy Commissioners) regarding administration of the election functions to the Zone Election Sub-commission.)

20. The one Sub-commission concerned shall scrutinize in the manner prescribed nomination of a person for the Hluttaw candidature as to whether it is in conformity with the stipulations or not. (Therefore, a person desiring to be elected shall file his name with Zone Sub-commission, which has to scrutinize whether such person is qualified for election or not. Such person shall file nomination in prescribed manner under the Rules. The Zone Sub-commission shall scrutinize the nomination papers in prescribed manner under the Rules. The date for the scrutinization shall also be made public.)

21. A person who has nomination papers for Hluttaw candidature has the right to withdraw the nomination papers in prescribed manner. A person who has so withdrawn shall have no right to file his name again in any constituency during the term of the said Hluttaw. (Such person is allowed to withdraw his nomination during the time specified. However he shall have no right to file the nomination for candidature again in any other constituency, during the term of that Hluttaw. A person desiring to stand for election has no right to file the nomination of candidature in more than one constituency during a term of the Hluttaw.

By experience from the elections held previously, there were instances where a candidate who was unsuccessful in a constituency had contested again in another constituency. A Hluttaw candidate who gets no support from the voters due to lack of popularity should not be allowed to contest again in another constituency.

Besides, it is learnt from previous experiences that after filing of nomination for candidature, it was caused to be withdrawn with undue influence and offer of money, gift and position by another candidate. As this Law is drafted only for the forthcoming Multi-Party Democracy General Election, it is stipulated that a person who had withdrawn nomination from Hluttaw candidature or a candidate who has been unsuccessful in the election shall have no right to contest again during the term of the Hluttaw.)

22. At the time of scrutinization by the Zone Sub-commission under Section 20:

(a) the person concerned having nomination of candidate shall have the right to produce the evidence as desired by him;

(b) any eligible voter producing sufficient evidence may object in prescribed manner that the person concerned who has filed his nomination of Hluttaw candidate is not eligible or qualified for the election. (On scrutiny of the nomination of the person by the Zone Elections Sub-commission, he is allowed to produce all evidences he may desire. Any person desirous of objecting the nomination may do so by producing sufficient evidence. The Zone Election Sub-commission may decide as to whether the nominee is eligible to stand for election or not. If there is no objection by a person regarding such a

nomination, the objection may be accepted and the nominee adjudged ineligible or the objection may be rejected and the nominee adjudged eligible to stand for election.)

23. The Zone Election Sub-commission concerned may, after due scrutinization, order one of the following:

(a) declaring the respective person having filed his nomination for Hluttaw candidature as eligible;

(b) Declaring the person who has filed the nomination for Hluttaw candidature as not eligible. (No clarification.)

24. A person dissatisfied with the order made under Section 23 has the right to appeal to the respective State or Division Election Sub-commission in the prescribed manner. The decision of that State or Division Election Sub-commission is final and conclusive subject to the provisions under Section 45. (A person who is not satisfied with the decision of the Zone Sub-commission is allowed the right to appeal to the State or Division Sub-commission. The decision of the State or Division Sub-commission with the exception of the provisions under Section 45 is final and conclusive. A person desiring to stand for election shall appoint a person who is also qualified to stand for elections agent during the specified time. On such appointments consent of that person is also required.)

25. A person having filed nomination of the election shall appoint himself or another person as his election agent in the prescribed manner.

26. (a) Only a person who is qualified to be a candidate under this Law shall be appointed as an election agent. Such appointment shall be made only with the consent of that person.

(b) In the event of resignation or death of the election agent appointed under Sub-section (a), the candidate may again appoint another person as his election agent.

27. A candidate shall not have the right to file nomination for the candidature in more than one constituency during a term of Hluttaw.

Chapter VIII: Voting

28. The Commission shall:

(a) hold the elections simultaneously on the same day as far as possible;

(b) hold the elections on public holiday as far as possible;

(c) determine and declare the date of election in advance. (It is included and drafted on the basis of the provisions of Part (9) of the Parliamentary Election Rules promulgated in 1948 under the heading 'Voting' and provisions

of Chapter (8) of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law promulgated in 1976 under the heading 'Voting'.)

29. Hluttaw representatives shall be elected by the eligible voters residing in the respective constituencies directly by secret ballot.

30. The Commission may allocate the number of the polling booths for the Wards and Village-tracts on the basis of the number of eligible voters and the condition of the locality or may delegate such powers to the State or Division Sub-commissions. The Township Sub-commissions may be assigned the duty of locating the venue for the polling booths.

31. Arrangements shall be made for the polling booths to be secure and not detrimental to the secret ballot at the places easily accessible to the public. The venue of the polling booths shall be notified to the public in advance. (These sections are based on the principle of the right of each person to cast a vote. The system of direct election of Hluttaw representative by eligible voters through secret ballot will be adopted. The Commission has been given the power to decide the number of polling booths for the wards and Village-tracts based on the easy access of voters to the polling booths. The Commission may delegate such power to the State or Division Sub-commission. The power to locate the venue for the polling booth is delegated to the Township Sub-commissions.)

32. In order to supervise the polling booths at various Hluttaw constituencies, the Township Sub-commission concerned shall:

(a) appoint suitable persons from amongst the public servants as polling booths officers;

(b) form polling booth teams consisting of public servants citizens, associate citizens and naturalized citizens who are trusted and respected by the local public, and assign duties as prescribed;

(c) prescribe the duties and powers of the polling booth team and polling booth officers by Rules. (The polling booth officers, shall be public servants. Members of the polling booth team shall be public servants for citizens, associate citizens and naturalized citizens who are trusted and respected by the local public.)

33. On the day of election, Hluttaw candidates may each appoint a polling booth agent and an assistant who are to act on his behalf at respective polling booth in the constituency where he is contesting. Such agent and assistant shall be eligible voters. (The appointment of an agent and assistant in each polling booth to render assistance to a Hluttaw candidate on the day of elections is included.)

34. (a) In the constituencies where ballot cards are used, and if the election is held for the Hluttaw representatives (uncontested) the Commission shall arrange ballot boxes in favour and against, differentiated by colours and markings. In the constituencies where ballot papers are used, voting shall be arranged as prescribed under the Rules. (Both the systems of casting a vote by a ballot card into the preferred box out of the ballot boxes of individual Hluttaw candidates and of casting the vote by a ballot paper have been mentioned so that the Commission may determine a suitable system by ascertaining the wishes of the public regarding these two systems. Detailed clarification has already been made in the declaration of the Commission in connection with this matter.

It is included and drafted in such a way that although there is an uncontested candidate in a constituency, he shall not be elected automatically. For such persons, two ballot boxes shall be arranged with one in his favour and the other against, and he shall be determined as an elected candidate only on securing more than a half of total votes cast by the eligible voters.

The main intention of this is that Hluttaw representatives shall be persons duly elected by the voters. By declaring uncontested candidate as Hluttaw representative the consent of the voters is not obtained and it is deemed not reasonable.

In order to enable oneself to be declared as an uncontested candidate, a person may cause other contestants to withdraw from the election by using the influence of any other person by offering money, bribes or positions or by intimidation. For the purpose of dispelling such undesirable (shortcomings) it is drafted to obtain views regarding support or objection by the voters although there is only one candidate left for election to the Hluttaw.)

(b) Where the election in a constituency is contested and in case ballot cards are used, voting shall be arranged as prescribed under the Rules, with as many ballot boxes as the number of contestants. In the case of the constituency where the ballot papers are used, voting shall be arranged as prescribed under the Rules with ballot boxes and ballot papers. (In a constituency having more than one Hluttaw candidate, a person who has duly obtained majority of votes shall be declared elected and the minimum votes required for him is not included in the draft.)

35. On the day of the election, polling booths shall be kept open from 6 a.m. in the morning to 4 p.m. in the evening. However, polling booths may be closed earlier than 4 p.m. if the eligible voters have cast their votes. (The polling booths are to close at 4 p.m. so that the counting of votes can commence there immediately as soon as the voting is over.)

36. Eligible voters shall personally draw the ballot cards or ballot papers from the respective polling booths. Such ballot cards or ballot papers shall be cast personally into the respective ballot boxes and not by proxy.

37. Any eligible voter in an election shall:

- (a) have the right only to a single vote,
- (b) not have the right to vote more than once.

38. (a) The respective Township Sub-commission shall arrange for the Armed Forces personnel, students, trainees, public servants, detainees and in-patients at the hospitals who are away from their constituencies, to vote in advance with ballot paper in the respective constituency,

(b) The Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission concerned shall arrange for an eligible voter who is on the electoral roll and who will be away from his constituency on the day of election, to vote in advance with a ballot paper,

(c) The Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission concerned shall arrange for persons who cannot vote in person due to having contracted leprosy, or other diseases preventing voting in person or old age or confinement at home to vote with ballot papers,

(d) Rules shall be made for the manner of voting for persons having difficulties to make entries on the ballot papers on their own.

39. (a) The Commission shall make prior arrangements so that the diplomats and their families, Union of Burma embassy staff members, and their families, State scholars and their families, delegates and their families abroad those abroad with the permission of the Government at the time of holding elections to enable them to vote in advance for their respective constituency,

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Union of Burma shall take the responsibility and communicate with those who are abroad and who have the right to vote so as to enable them to vote. (It is also provided in the draft for the Armed Forces personnel, public servants, civilians and invalids who are away from their respective constituency and for those abroad with the permission of the government to vote in advance with ballot papers.)

Chapter IX: Counting of Votes and Declaring Confirmation

40. (a) Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission shall hand over the ballot papers and the nomination lists in connection with the various polling booths to the respective polling booth officer immediately after the opening of the polling booths under Section 38 Sub-section (b) and (c). (On election day voting will be permitted from 6 a.m.

to 4 p.m. Parliamentary Elections Rule 56 promulgated in 1948 provides that voting is permitted from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. In Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Rule 49 Sub-rule (d) promulgated in 1976 voting is permitted from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The reason it differs from the present drafting is because the polling booth officer or a member of the polling booth team assigned by the polling booth officer shall have to count the votes personally when the polling booth is closed, in the presence of the public to get sufficient time to finish on time as much as possible it is drafted that the polling booth will close at 4 p.m.

Advance ballot papers will be in the possession of Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission.

This has been drafted in order that the Sub-Commission will be able to submit such ballot papers to the polling booth officer before the Polling booth closes.)

(b) Immediately after the ballot cards, ballot papers are case in each constituency, the polling booth officer or a member of the polling booth team shall count the votes in the polling booth in the presence of members of the polling booth, and the public. In counting, substantial votes and non-substantial votes are to be differentiated in accordance with the Rules. List of number of votes counted shall be made as prescribed and the Schedule List of votes shall be sent to the Township Sub-commission. A copy shall be sent to the Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission.

(c) The Ward or Village-tract Election Sub-Commission shall supervise the dispatch of the voting list schedules compiled by polling booths in its area in prescribed manner to the Township Election Sub-Commission in all possible speed to reach in time. (After the polling booth has closed the polling booth officer or the responsible person who is a member of the polling booth team shall count the ballots each Hluttaw candidate has received in the presence of the public. He shall differentiate the substantial and non-substantial votes submitted from Ward or Village-tracts Sub-commission, and count only the substantial votes. The number of votes counted shall be entering into voting list into schedules and be submitted to the Township Election Sub-Commission in all possible speed to reach in time. The Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission shall supervise this.)

(d) The Township Election Sub-Commission in accordance with Section 38 Sub-section (a) and Section 39 Sub-section (a) shall before 4 p.m. on election day count all ballots it has received in the presence of Hluttaw candidates or election agents and the public and shall combine the voting list schedules for each Hluttaw constituency in the manner prescribed. (The Township Sub-commission shall, based on all voting list schedules combine the votes each Hluttaw candidate has received. In doing so it shall before 4 p.m. on election day also

count advance ballot papers of voters who are abroad with the permission of the Government, military personnel, students and public servants who are away from home.

The Township Sub-commission shall declare the number of votes each Hluttaw candidate has received. But only the Commission shall declare the elected candidate. To enable the commission to do so the Zone Sub-commission shall, as soon as possible, submit the number of votes counted and forward a copy to the State or Division Sub-commission. There is no limit on the number of voters for a valid election.)

41. (a) Should there be more than one candidate in such constituency the Township Sub-Commission shall announce the number of votes each candidate has received to enable the Commission to declare the elected candidate or should there be a tie of votes the Township Sub-Commission shall in the presence of the public and Hluttaw candidates or their representative draw lots and the candidate who receives the lot shall get an extra vote and the Zone Sub-Commission shall submit as soon as possible to Commission so that it can declare the result. (Should more than one Hluttaw candidate be elected in a constituency on a tie of votes, the Township Sub-commission shall in the presence of the public draw lots as prescribed in the Act and Rules promulgated in 1948.

Should there be only one Hluttaw candidate in a constituency Section 34 Sub-section (a) shall be applied. No limit of voters shall be made. Should the candidate obtain more than half of the total number of votes a report shall be submitted to the Zone Sub-commission to enable the Commission to declare the candidate elected. Rule 52 Sub-rule (2) of the Parliamentary Election Rules, promulgated in 1948 provides that should there be only one candidate he shall be declared elected uncontested. This is included in the explanation to Section 34 Sub-section (a). Should a candidate fail to obtain half the total number of votes cast Township Sub-commission shall report to the Zone Sub-commission as soon as possible to enable the commission to declare holding of fresh election. The Township Sub-commission shall hold fresh election. The candidate who has lost in the primary election should not be eligible to stand again.)

(b) On receiving the report of the Township Sub-Commission under Sub-section (a), the Zone Sub-Commission shall submit it to the Commission together with the remarks and opinion. A copy shall be forwarded to the State or Division Sub-Commission. (The Zone Sub-commission shall forward the report of the Township Sub-commission to the Commission together with its opinion and comments. A copy shall be forwarded to the State and Division Sub-commission. In giving such opinion and comments the zone Sub-commission may, if necessary, ask certain points it wishes to know from the Township Sub-commission, by communication and consultation.)

(c) Should the Township Sub-Commission find that a candidate in a constituency to be uncontested and that more than half of the votes have been cast in his favour it shall submit him as a successful candidate to the Zone Sub-Commission to enable the Commission to declare him to be duly elected,

(d) Upon receipt of the report under Sub-section (c) the Zone Sub-commission shall submit it, together with its opinion and remarks to the Commission as soon as possible. It shall forward a copy to the State or Division Sub-commission, (When the Commission receives the report of the Zone Sub-commission and finds that there are certain points it wishes to know, it shall ask the Zone Sub-commission concerned, the State or Division Sub-commission, and should it be in accordance with law, it shall declare the candidate as elected or not elected to the Hluttaw.)

(e) The Commission shall declare the elected candidate from the lists made under Sub-section (b) or (c) by the Zone Sub-commissions;

(f) Should the township Sub-commission find the candidate though solely elected uncontested to have failed to obtain half of the total number of votes in the constituency, it shall submit to the Zone Sub-commission in order that a new election be held,

(g) The Zone Sub-commission shall hold new election as stipulated in the Rules,

(h) The candidate who lost in the primary election shall not be entitled to stand again in the new election.

Chapter X: Powers of Commission

42. The Commission—

(a) may postpone the election in certain constituencies in which elections could not be held due to natural disasters till such a time the disaster is over,

(b) may postpone the election in a constituency where preparation of list of voters or balloting is not possible due to lack of security;

(c) may decide to hold election in a constituency where the situation permits. It may decide not to hold election in a constituency where the situation does not permit. It shall also decide to postpone the election or to transfer the polling booths to secure places. Nevertheless if 75 per cent of voters have cast votes a valid election shall be deemed to have been held. Should it be the opinion of the Commission that free and fair election cannot be held it shall postpone the election in the entire constituency. (According to the Parliamentary Election Rule 56 Sub-rule (a) promulgated in 1948, if free and fair voting is impossible due to insurrection, natural disaster, or if there is any other sufficient cause the Election Officer may postpone an election to a date and time he deems fit

for some of polling booths, and he may also transfer the venue of certain polling booths. Every time he does so the Election Office shall inform the Secretary of the Government of the Union of Burma appointed by the President by cable. However, the Election Officer shall not postpone for more than 30 days from the date fixed for election by the President. Should he desire postponement for more than 30 days the Election Officer shall postpone to a date which shall be declared and he shall report as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Government of the Union of Burma appointed by the President.

Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law Section 12 Sub-section (a) Clause 16 promulgated in 1976 provides that if free and fair election cannot be held in a constituency due to natural disasters or lack of security, or situation unfavourable to free and fair election, the Commission is empowered to postpone the date of election or transfer the venue of polling booth.

Section 12 Sub-section (a) Clause (17) provides that if there is natural disaster or deterioration of security or a situation unfavourable for free and fair election, the Commission is empowered to declare the Hluttaw constituencies as where such elections cannot be held.

Basing on above provisions, parallel sections are drafted accordingly.)

43. The Commission may delegate to Sub-Commissions the powers to postpone elections and to transfer the venue of polling booths to secure places. (No clarification needed.)

44. If in a constituency where only a single candidate is standing for election and that candidate cannot stand for election due to a certain reason, the Sub-commission concerned, with the approval of the Commission shall postpone the election for that constituency. That constituency shall start afresh from the stage of the nomination for the candidate. (This is drafted to know precisely how to conduct matters when in a constituency where a single Hluttaw candidate due to a certain reason cannot stand for election.)

45. In election matters the Commission has the power to call for the proceedings and documents suo moto of each sub-commission as it deems fit and study and decide accordingly. This decision shall be final and conclusive. (This is drafted in order to enable not to call for the proceedings, decisions of the Sub-commissions as it deems fit though it has not been reported by anybody so that the Commission has the power to vet and alter as required.)

46. The Commission may take measures as necessary for the successful holding of free and fair election. (Though it has been provided in the Multi-Party Democracy

General Election Commission Law this section has been included and drafted so as to emphasize that the Commission has the power to take necessary measures in holding the election.)

Chapter XI: Election Agents and Expenses

47. The election agent shall keep accounts of the expenses of the election concerns systematically as prescribed. He shall submit the accounts of the expenses as prescribed to the Zone Sub-Commission concerned.

48. The maximum scale of expenses and the number of persons employed for payment for the Hluttaw candidate shall be as prescribed by Rules. (Based on the provisions in Chapter III of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, this has been included and drafted to enable the Hluttaw Candidate to appoint agent and to fix election expenses. As it is a multi-party election it is necessary to appoint an agent to perform various matters on behalf of each candidate as they will be contesting against one another. The maximum scale of expenses the candidates are allowed to incur will be prescribed. Only then will there be a free competition. The number of people who will be working on payment for the candidate for the election will be prescribed in the Rules and this section has been included and drafted so that it can thus be prescribed.)

Chapter XII: Election Offences and Penalties

49. (a) A person's right to stand for election and to vote shall not be violated by force, duress, undue influence, cheating, taking or giving of bribes to any person,

(b) whoever acts in contravention of Sub-section (a) shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to two years or will fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both. (Parallel sections are drafted on the basis of Chapter VIII of the Parliamentary Election Act promulgated in 1948 and Chapter X of Pyithu Hluttaw Law and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law promulgated in 1976. Generally there is no difference. For those persons performing election duties permission to prosecute must be obtained from the Government or from a person empowered to perform the duties for this purpose. To give such protection a provision is included and drafted. It is also inserted to punish those who lodge false complaints.)

50. No person shall contravene any of the following prohibitions. Whoever contravenes shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both:

(a) obtaining the right to be elected by unlawful means or after obtaining such right committing giving and taking bribes by way of money, goods, foodstuff, position or service transfer;

(b) using duress upon a Hluttaw candidate or a voter to prevent him from freely exercising his electoral rights;

(c) making speeches, making declarations and instigating to vote or not to vote on grounds of race and religion or by abetment of such;

(d) instigating, making speeches at meetings, writings, distributing, using posters to disrupt the voting.

51. No person shall contravene or cause another to contravene any of the following prohibitions. Whoever contravenes or abets such contravention, if convicted, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or with fines which may extend to five hundred kyats or with both:

(a) dishonestly making illegible or destroying list, notices and documents published by the Commission and Sub-commissions;

(b) dishonestly destroying list of votes, ballot cards or ballot papers; or making the envelope or pouch sent by post containing such illegible;

(c) giving the ballot card or ballot paper to some other person with dishonest intention;

(d) inserting into the ballot box an article other than a ballot card or a ballot paper;

(e) opening or destroying without authorization the ballot box, ballot card or ballot paper which is in use;

(f) voting in an election at more than one constituency;

(g) voting more than once in an election at one constituency;

(h) impersonating another person to collect a ballot card or ballot paper to vote;

(i) entering the voting room without permission;

(j) putting of any counterfeit ballot card or ballot paper into the ballot box.

52. Whoever is found guilty of disturbing any eligible voter so as to prevent him from casting the vote on the election day or whoever is found guilty of abetting such act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats.

53. (a) No person shall commit any of the following acts inside the polling booth or within the radius of one hundred yards from the polling booth on the election day:

(i) canvassing;

(ii) soliciting a voter to vote for a certain candidate for the Hluttaw;

(iii) persuading a voter not to vote for a certain Pyithu Hluttaw candidate or persuading a voter to vote or not to vote at an election for voting.

Explanation. This section does not apply to sticking or fixing campaign posters etc. regarding the election in any places other than the polling booth.

(b) Whoever is found guilty of contravening any provisions of Sub-section (a) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats.

54. Any person discharging duties in connection with the election including different levels of sub-commissions shall abide by the following provisions. Whoever is guilty of contravening any provision shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats or with both:

(a) to accurately prepare and maintain the lists, schedules and records regarding elections;

(b) to help and safeguard secret voting.

(c) All matters, with the exception of those permitted to be published by the Commission, shall be kept confidential;

(d) Committing wrongful act, showing partiality, canvassing votes, taking sides in favour of all Hluttaw candidate, during the election.

55. (a) No person shall convene a mass meeting within a constituency on the election day and no person shall attend such a meeting.

(b) Any person found guilty of contravening the prohibitions mentioned in Sub-section (a) shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats.

56. (a) No person shall cause disturbance to the voters or the polling booth officer and members of the polling booth team on duty by using loud speakers or by such equipment which amplify the human voice or by other undisciplined acts, inside the polling booth or within five hundred yards radius from the polling booth.

(b) Any person found guilty of contravening the prohibitions mentioned in Sub-section (a) shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats.

57. (a) Whoever acts in an improper manner inside the polling booth, during polling hours or who disobeys the lawful orders of the polling booth officer shall be evicted from the polling booth by a member of the People's Police Force on duty, or by any security personnel on duty.

(b) Any person who is evicted from the polling booth and who returns to the polling booth without the permission of the polling booth officer, and if found guilty shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats,

58. Any person who commits an offence punishable under Section 54, shall be prosecuted with the permission of the Commission, or with the permission of the Government when the Commission is dissolved or with the permission of the person who is appointed for this purpose by the Government.

59. Whoever dishonestly and fraudulently lodges any criminal proceedings against any person regarding offences relating to elections, if found guilty, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats.

60. If the polling booth officer finds any person who commits or is committing any offence under this law he may order a member of the People's Police Force on duty, or any security personnel on duty to arrest that person.

61. Regarding offences relating to elections, any voter of the constituency concerned, or any Hluttaw candidate, or any elected member of the Hluttaw or a member of a Sub-commission concerned or any member of the polling booth team having sufficient proof may file a complaint in the Township Court before the election or during the election or within seven days from the election.

Chapter XIII: Corrupt Practices

62. The following practices are deemed to be corrupt practices:

(a) Hluttaw candidate either by himself or by his agent or any person with the approval of one of them commits the following offences:

- (i) giving or taking bribes;
- (ii) interfering with the right relating to the election;
- (iii) impersonation;
- (iv) declaring verbal or written false statement;
- (v) signing of false statement;

(b) casting of vote more than once in one constituency, when elections are held simultaneously, which will be to an advantage to a candidate he is interested in;

(c) a Hluttaw candidate or his agent has incurred contrary to the stipulations more than the authorized expenditure or consented to incur more than authorized amount during the election;

(d) failure to account for the election expenses on the part of the election agent;

(e) any person who takes away the ballot card or ballot paper from the polling booth, with the consent of the Hluttaw candidate or his agent;

(f) with the prompting or of the Hluttaw candidate or his agent:

(i) whoever accepts bribe or agrees to accept bribe, with the intention of participating or not as a candidate in the Hluttaw election or resigning from the membership of Hluttaw, in return;

(ii) whoever accepts bribe for himself or for other person or agrees to accept such bribe, with the intention of inducing a voter to vote for a particular candidate or to abstain from voting;

(g) submission of false accounts of the election expenses or declaring the false accounts to be true or failure to submit the election expenses as prescribed.

(h) any person who is not a Hluttaw candidate or not an agent of that Hluttaw candidate, without the permission of such candidate, convenes a meeting, or distributes papers and documents or incurs expenses, with a view to making him win election as a Hluttaw candidate or abets for such purpose;

(i) publishing and distributing announcements, posters and bills without mentioning names and addresses of printers and publishers for the benefit of the Hluttaw candidate, in whom he is interested;

(j) any Hluttaw candidate, or his agent or any person with the consent of one of them, obtains help from a public servant, or abets in obtaining help from such public servant so that the Hluttaw candidate he is interested in may be elected;

(k) using a religious emblem in the election campaign, or making use of nationality or religion for the purpose of inducing to vote or not to vote;

(l) committing unlawful acts, assault and battery, or insulting, or slandering a person or a party, with a view to getting a candidate elected. (This section is included and drafted on the basis of Section 36, Schedule I of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948. This is also included and drafted to enforce the right to file objection to the Election Tribunal in connection with the Election.

This is included and drafted mainly with the view to considering whether there has been corrupt practice or not during the Election, so that the election may or may not be declared null and void.

In the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law there is no provision regarding corrupt practices. A contesting Hluttaw candidate can file a petition to the Election Tribunal against the elected candidate stating that he was elected because the elected candidate had committed any of the corrupt practices mentioned, during the election. A contesting candidate can file a petition to the Election Tribunal stating that if there was no corrupt practice he would have got majority of votes and he might have been elected. Therefore it is included and drafted to define acts which amount to corrupt practices.

Chapter XIV: Decisions on Objections Concerning Elections

63. Objections to being elected shall be made in forms prescribed in accordance with the provision in this Chapter. (Section 37 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, promulgated in 1948, provides that objections could be made in accordance with provisions in this chapter. It is also provided that objections could not otherwise be made. Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Law promulgated in 1976, provides for complaints and inquiry regarding offences only. This parallel section has been drafted to enable formation of Elections Tribunals to decide on objections regarding the Multi-Party Democracy Election.)

64. (a) Objections to being elected a Pyithu Hluttaw representative may be made by any Hluttaw candidate or any voter for reasons of his own to such person as may be appointed as prescribed by the Government for this purpose;

(b) The applicant may file objection against an elected Hluttaw member. If he intends to seek a declaration that he had obtained the majority votes and should he be elected, he is to base his objections on one of the following:

(i) the reason that the applicant did in fact obtain the maximum substantial votes;

(ii) the reason that if votes obtained by the elected Hluttaw representative did not include votes obtained by illegal means, the applicant could obtain the maximum substantial votes. (The parallel Section is based on Part I Chapter (4) of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948, is and Part 2 on the Election Tribunal. Details will be prescribed in the Rules, together with forms to be used.)

65. (a) The Government shall form Election Tribunals of three consisting of legal experts and suitable citizens for enquiry into objections regarding the election,

(b) Remuneration for members of the Election Tribunals shall be as prescribed by the Government,

(c) Expenses incurred by the Election Tribunals shall be borne by the Supreme Court,

(d) The accommodation for the Election Tribunals and staff required for performance of their functions shall be provided by the Supreme Court,

(e) All matters concerning election objections shall be taken up by the Election Tribunals;

(f) In respect of the election held for one constituency, if more than one objection are raised, the person appointed by the Government shall assign the objections to only one Election Tribunal. Such tribunal may inquire into the objections separately or collectively.

(g) If an appointed member of the Election Tribunal cannot carry out his duties as a member of the tribunal or is unable to carry them out during an inquiry, the Government shall appoint a substitute member. The reconstituted Election Tribunal may make a fresh inquiry of the pending objections, if it so desires. (No clarification needed.)

66. While the objections in connection with elections are being heard, the tribunal, if necessary, may invite the Attorney-General and seek his advice. If the Attorney-General is unable to come to the tribunal, he may depute a suitable person from the Attorney-General's Office to act on his behalf. (According to Section 40 of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 while the objections in connection with the elections are being examined, if the tribunal invites the Attorney-General or the person who acts as directed by the Attorney-General, they are required to attend tribunal hearings and participate and act as directed by the tribunal. Therefore this is included and drafted in modification to be in accordance with the times.)

67. The Election Tribunal shall decide the election of the Hluttaw representative to be void if it finds;

(a) that it is apparent the elected Hluttaw representative received the majority votes by illegal acts; or by inducement or the success or failure of the election is due to illegal act; or

(b) that it is apparent any illegal act has been committed for the benefit of the elected Hluttaw representative; or

(c) that it is apparent the election is not free and fair; or

(d) that it is apparent the election is not free and fair because of bribery and interference with the exercise of electoral rights, or that the success in the election is due to such acts; or

(e) that it is apparent he is an individual or a member of any association in Section 10 or Sub-election (i), (j) or

(k). (The powers of the Election Tribunal have been based on the provisions of Part I and II, Chapter IV of

the Parliamentary Elections Act, promulgated in 1948. The provision has been included to decide the validity or invalidity of the election in which situation.)

68. If the person declared elected by the Election Tribunal states in his application that he is guilty of the illegal acts which were committed due to an instigation of a person who was not his election agent and when the Election Tribunal forms an opinion from his application:

(a) that the act has been committed without the consent of the Hluttaw candidate and his election agent; or

(b) that the Hluttaw candidate and his election agent have prevented to the best of their ability illegal acts in the election; or

(c) that the illegal acts are of trivial nature and have not affected the election; or

(d) that the election has been free from illegal acts of the Hluttaw candidate and his election agent, the tribunal may decide the election of the Hluttaw representative to be valid.

69. After objections have been examined, the Election Tribunal shall report to the Government where the question arises as to whether the person elected as the Hluttaw representative or the person who objects and states that he himself should be declared elected.

70. All members of the Election Tribunal shall sign and submit the report of their decision to the Government as early as possible. The Government shall issue order as reported and shall publish that report in the Burma Gazette. The order of the Government shall be final and conclusive. (Section 69 and 70 are based on Section 42, Sub-section (3) of the Parliamentary Elections Act promulgated in 1948 which provides that all members of the Election Tribunal shall sign and submit the report to the President as soon as possible, that on receiving the report, the President shall issue an order as reported and shall publish the report in the Burma Gazette and that decision of the President shall be final.)

71. If there is any difference of opinion among members of the Election Tribunal on the report or on any other objections in connection with the election, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

72. The Election Tribunal shall have all the powers of the Court in which powers under the Code of Civil Procedure are vested. It may on its own motion summon and examine any person who is in a position to give important material evidence.

73. Not contrary to the provisions of this Law, the provisions of the Evidence Act shall be deemed to apply in all respects to all matters under inquiry.

74. Any document not duly stamped or not duly registered as prescribed shall not be inadmissible in evidence.

75. In an inquiry the witness shall answer the question in respect of the relevant issues. However,

(a) the voter shall not be questioned to reveal for whom he has voted,

(b) no witness who is compelled to answer a question shall be arrested or prosecuted or his statement be used as evidence in any criminal proceedings except for perjury.

76. The person himself or his representative or a lawyer acting on his behalf may appear before the Election Tribunal. Nevertheless should the Election Tribunal direct him to appear in person he shall do so accordingly.

Chapter XV: Miscellaneous

77. The Commission and Sub-commission may obtain necessary assistance from the Government or other organizations and individuals. (No clarification needed.)

78. Whoever carries out the duties of member of the Commission or Sub-commission, or the public servants who carry out the duties of the Election in any capacity, shall be deemed to be carrying out the duties of the State. (No clarification needed.)

79. No Court has jurisdiction on the acts and decisions made by the Commission and Sub-commissions at various levels and the Election Tribunals, other than by the provisions of this law. (No clarification needed.)

80. No civil or criminal action shall be taken against the Commission and members of the Commission, Sub-commission at various levels and their members, Election Tribunals, members of the Election Tribunals, members of the polling booth teams including polling booth officers who are empowered by law to discharge their duties according to law, in good faith and to the best of their ability. (This Section is drafted to protect the Commission and members of the Commission, Sub-commission and members of the Sub-commissions, Election Tribunal and members of the Election Tribunal, members of the polling booth who are discharging their duties in good faith and to the best of their ability.)

81. The Commission is empowered to make rules, procedures, order, directives for the successful implementation of the provisions of this law. (Previously only the Hluttaw could make Rules. This Section is drafted to empower the Commission to be able to make Rules.)

82. The following Laws and Rules are repealed by this Law;

(a) Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council at Different Levels Elections Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 8 of 1976),

(b) Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Rules (Pyithu Hluttaw Rules No. 6 of 1976). (This Section has been drafted because the existing law is to be repealed.)

Appended Schedule

1. The lists of wards and village-tracts included in the respective constituencies are to be issued together with number of constituencies for each township for the Multi-Party Democracy general Election but because of the great number of wards and village-tracts only the

number of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies could be published along with the law (draft).

2. The number of Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies and the list of wards and village-tracts included in the respective constituencies will be published when the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law is promulgated, printed and published.

3. The number of Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies and the list of wards and village-tracts included in the respective constituencies will be sent together with the copies of this Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law (draft) when they are distributed to the political party organizations.

The cumulative list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election

Sr. No.	State/ Division	Number of Townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency	Township where there are two constituencies	Township where are three constituencies				
			Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kachin State	18	16	16	2	4	-	-	20
2	Kayah State	6	4	4	2	4	-	-	8
3	Karen State	7	1	1	5	10	1	3	14
4	Chin State	9	5	5	4	8	-	-	13
5	Sagaing Division	38	18	18	20	40	-	-	58
6	Tenasserim Division	10	7	7	3	6	-	-	13
7	Pegu Division	28	5	5	23	46	-	-	51
8	Magwe Division	25	11	11	14	28	-	-	39
9	Mandalay Division	29	2	2	27	54	-	-	56
10	Mon State	10	-	-	10	20	-	-	20
11	Rakhine State	17	8	8	9	18	-	-	26
12	Rangoon Division	39	20	20	19	38	-	-	58
13	Shan State	52	42	42	10	20	-	-	62
14	Irrawaddy Division	26	1	1	25	50	-	-	51
	Total	314	140	140	173	346	1	3	489

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Kachin State)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Karmaing	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Chipwe	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3	Kawbude	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Ksalaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5	Sumprabum	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Tanai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
7	Nagmon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Putao	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
9	Bhamo	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
10	Myitkyina	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
11	Mogaung	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12	Mohnyin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
13	Momauk	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
14	Mansi	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
15	Machambaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
16	Shwegu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
17	Waingmaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
18	K'Jangyang	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Total		18	16	16	2	4	-	-	20	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Kayah State)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Dimawhao	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
2	Pruhso	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3	Passawng	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Bawlake	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5	Shadaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Loikaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
Total		6	4	4	2	4	-	-	8	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Karen State)

Sr.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kawkareik	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
2	Kya-in-Seikkyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Papun	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
4	Pa-an	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	
5	Myawaddy	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Hlaingbwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
7	Thandaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
Total		7	1	1	5	10	1	3	14	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Chin State)

Sr.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kanpetlet	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Tiddim	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Tonzang	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Thantlang	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5	Paletwa	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	
6	Falam	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
7	Matupi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
8	Mindat	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
9	Haka	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Total		9	5	5	4	8	-	-	13	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Sagaing Division)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Kani	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
2	Kale	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Kalewa	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Katha	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5	Kawlin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Kanbalu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
7	Kyunhla	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Khin-U	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
9	Chaung-U	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
10	Hkamti	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
11	Ngazun	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
12	Sagaing	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
13	Salingyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
14	Tamu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
15	Taze	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
16	Htigyaing	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
17	Tabayin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
18	Nanyun	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
19	Pale	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
20	Pinlebu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
21	Phaungpyin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
22	Banmauk	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
23	Budalin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
24	Monywa	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
25	Mingin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
26	Myinmu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
27	Myaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
28	Mawlaik	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
29	Yinmabin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
30	Ye-U	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
31	Shwebo	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
32	Lahe	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
33	Leshi	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
34	Wetlet	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
35	Wuntho	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
36	Homalin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
37	Ayadaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
38	Indaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Total		38	18	18	20	40	-	-	58	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Tenasserim)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency							Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency	Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies					
			Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Kawthaung	1	1	1	1		
2	Kyansu	1	1	1	1		
3	Tenasserim	1	1	1	1		
4	Tavoy	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2		
5	Palaw	1	1	1	1		
6	Bokepyin	1	1	1	1		
7	Mergui	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2		
8	Yebyu	1	1	1	1		
9	Launglon	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2		
10	Thayetchaung	1	1	1	1		
	Total	10	7	7	3	6	.	.	13		

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Pegu Division)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kawa	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
2	Kyauktaga	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
3	Gyobingauk	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
4	Kyaukki	1	1	1	1	
5	Zigon	1	1	1	1	
6	Nyaunglebin	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
7	Toungoo	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
8	Htantabin	1	1	1	1	
9	Daik-U	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
10	Nattalin	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
11	Pegu	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
12	Prome	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
13	Padang	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
14	Paukkaung	1	1	1	1	
15	Paungde	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
16	Pyu	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
17	Minhla	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	
18	Monvo	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	

19	Yedashe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
20	Shwegyin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
21	Shwedawng	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
22	Letpadan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
23	Waw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
24	Thanatpon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
25	Thegon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
26	Tharrawaddy	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
27	Okpo	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
28	Ottwin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Total		28	5	5	23	46	-	-	51

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Magwe Division)

Sr. No	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kanma	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Chauk	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Gangaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Ngaphe	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5	Salin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
6	Sedektara	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
7	Sinbaungwe	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Seikpyu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
9	Saw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
10	Taungdwingyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
11	Htilin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12	Natmauk	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
13	Pakokku	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
14	Pwintthya	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
15	Pauk	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
16	Magwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
17	Myayde	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
18	Myothit	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
19	Mindon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
20	Minbu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
21	Minhla	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
22	Myaing	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
23	Yesagyo	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
24	Yenangyaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
25	Thayet	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Total		25	11	11	14	28	-	-	39	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-Party Democracy General Election
(Mandalay Division)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency	Township where there are two constituencies	Township where there are three constituencies				
Township Constituency Township Constituency Township Constituency									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kyaukse	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
2	Kyaukpadaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
3	Singu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
4	Singaing	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
5	Nyaung-U	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
6	Tada-U	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
7	Tatkon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
8	Taungtha	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
9	Natogyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
10	Patheingyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
11	Pyinmana	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
12	Pyawbwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
13	Mahlaing	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
14	Maymyo	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
15	Mogok	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
16	Madaya	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
17	Meiktila	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
18	Mandalay South-West	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
19	Mandalay North-West	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
20	Mandalay South-East	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
21	Mandalay North-East	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
22	Myingyan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
23	Myittha	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
24	Yamethin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
25	Lewe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
26	Wundwin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
27	Thabeikkyin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
28	Thazi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
29	Amarapura	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Total		29	2	2	27	34	-	-	56

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for Multi-party Democracy General Election (Mon State)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Kyaikto	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
2	Kyaikmaraw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Chaungzon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
4	Paung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
5	Bilin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
6	Mudon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
7	Moulmein	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
8	Ye	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
9	Thaton	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
10	Thanbyuzayat	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
	Total	10	-	-	10	20	-	-	20	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Rakhine State)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency	Township	Constituency		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kyauktaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
2	Kyaukpyu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
3	Gwa	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Sittwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
5	Taungup	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Pauktaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
7	Ponnagyun	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Buthidaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
9	Minbya	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
10	Maungdaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
11	Manaung	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12	Myebon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
13	Krauk-U	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
14	Yathedaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
15	Ramree	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
16	Sandoway	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
17	An	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	Total	17	8	8	9	18	-	-	26	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election
(Rangoon Division)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies			
			Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency	Township Constituency		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kamayut	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Kawhmu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3	Kyauktada	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Kyauktan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
5	Kemmendine	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
6	Kungyangon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
7	Coco Islands	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Kayan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
9	Sanchaung	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
10	Port	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
11	Seikkyi/Khanaungto	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12	Tamwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
13	Twante	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
14	Taikkyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
15	South Okkalapa	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
16	Htantabin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
17	Oagon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
18	Dalla	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
19	Dawbon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
20	Pazundaung	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
21	Pabedan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
22	Bahan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
23	Botataung	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
24	Mayangon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
25	Mingala Taungnyunt	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
26	Mingaladon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
27	North Okkalapa	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
28	Hmawbi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
29	Yankin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
30	Latha	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
31	Hlaing	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
32	Hlegu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
33	Lanmadaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
34	Thaketa	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
35	Thingangyun	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
36	Thongwa	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
37	Syriam	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
38	Ahlone	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
39	Insein	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
Total		39	20	20	19	38	-	-	58	

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Shan State)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency						Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency	Township where there are two constituencies	Township where there are three constituencies	Township where there are four constituencies	Township where there are five constituencies	Township where there are six constituencies		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kalaw	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Kunhing	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3	Kehsi Mahasam	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4	Kutkai	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
5	Kyaukme	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
6	Kunlong	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
7	Konkyan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8	Kengtung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
9	Hsihseng	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
10	Yawnghwe	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
11	Taunggyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
12	Tangyan	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
13	Tachilek	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
14	Namsang	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
15	Namhsan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
16	Namhkam	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
17	Nawngkhio	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
18	Namtu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
19	Narphant	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
20	Pindaya	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
21	Pinlaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
22	Panwaing	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
23	Pangyan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
24	Pekhon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
25	Mongnai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
26	Maukmai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
27	Mongpan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
28	Mongkai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
29	Monghsu	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
30	Mongyai	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
31	Muse	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	
32	Mongmit	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
33	Mabein	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
34	Mongmao	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
35	Manphant (Salween)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
36	Mongping	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
37	Mongyan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
38	Monghkat	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
39	Mongton	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
40	Monghsat	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
41	Mongyawng	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
42	Monghpyak	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
43	Ywangan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
44	Lawksawk	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
45	Loilem	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
46	Laikha	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	

47	Langkho	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
48	Lashio	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
49	Hsenwi	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
50	Hsipaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
51	Hopong	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
52	Hopang	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total		52	42	42	10	20	-	-	62

The list of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies specified for the Multi-Party Democracy General Election (Irrawaddy Division)

Sr. No.	Township	Number of townships	Hluttaw constituency							Total	Remarks
			Township where there is one constituency		Township where there are two constituencies		Township where there are three constituencies				
			Township Constituency		Township Constituency		Township Constituency				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Kyaunggon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
2	Kyangin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		
3	Kyonpyaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
4	Kyaiklat	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
5	Ngapudaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
6	Zalun	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
7	Nyaungdon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
8	Dedaye	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
9	Danubyu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
10	Pantanaw	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
11	Bassein East	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
12	Bassein West	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
13	Pyapon	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
14	Bogale	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
15	Myaungmya	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
16	Mawlamyainggyun	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
17	Maubin	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
18	Myanaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
19	Yekyi	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
20	Labutta	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
21	Laymyethna	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
22	Wakema	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
23	Thabaung	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
24	Henzada	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
25	Ingapu	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
26	Einme	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2		
	Total	26	1	1	25	50	-	-	51		

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Gem Miners in Battambang Pay Khmer Rouge
42000115 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
18 Mar 89 p 2

[Excerpts] TRAT—Ninety-one Thai and Burmese ethnic gemstone miners, including two women, recently released by Kampuchea's Phnom Penh regime landed in Klong Yai district yesterday.

Of these only 36 of them were Thais, the rest being Mon and Karen ethnic people.

Some said they were willing to risk their lives to go back into Kampuchea again if they had a chance.

The miners, most of them arrested in a major swoop on illegal immigrants in Battambang last December, brought with them the remains of a friend who died shortly after the arrest.

The unidentified man was seriously injured by Kampuchean police gunfire while trying to escape, they said.

Seven miners, including the two women, were apparently suffering from mental disorder although most of the group said they were well treated while in a Battambang prison. [passage omitted]

The miners said they sneaked into Kampuchea's Battambang province by way of Borai district of this eastern province.

They paid Khmer Rouge guerrillas about Bt1,000 each for protection and illegally mined for gemstones in Khao Petch, about one-and-a-half-day walk from Borai district.

Each of the miners earned an average of about Bt5,000 for a 10-day trip, said Aree, an ethnic Karen from Kanchanaburi. [passage omitted]

Some businessmen in Borai district funded the mining expedition in exchange for a share of the gemstones retrieved by the miners.

At the height of the unlicensed mining before the Kampuchean authorities' December crackdown, there were about 3,000 illegal miners from Thailand in Kampuchea, according to the miners.

Thai Delegation Meets Senior Officials
42070076 Bangkok *MATICHON SUT SAPDA* in Thai
19, 26 Feb, 5 Mar 89

[Article by Wisa Khanthap: "Cambodia 1989: 10 Years of Peace"]

[19 Feb 89 pp 46, 47]

[Excerpts] I thought about what Mr Rung Phromkeson, the secretary general of Koh Kong Province, said for several days. They had virtually no hope of defeating the Pol Pot faction. His faction had few men and weapons and so they had to ask Vietnam for help. Vietnam agreed and then sent its forces to seize Phnom Penh and take power. [passage omitted]

The war would have forced Thailand to "retreat into the sea." Mr Rung nodded and said that the situation in each country is different. Cambodia and Thailand each have different paths. We smiled at each other to show that we understood each other.

Mr Rung and other members of the provincial committee treated us to lunch at the Lomchoi pavilion near the guest house, which is used to receive visitors. Also present were a number of officials from Phnom Penh, who had flown there by helicopter to welcome us.

Mr Abdul Kayom, an MP from Phnom Penh, and the other officials told us that the Cambodian government wanted to receive us officially. They asked us to form a special delegation. They prepared a detailed schedule for our visit to Cambodia and said that if we wanted to make any changes in the schedule, that could be discussed after we arrived in Phnom Penh.

Our delegation chose Mr Piyanat Watraphon to head the delegation. Mr Thanit Traisut, an MP from Trat Province, was chosen to serve as the secretary. With the help of a Thai translator who lives on Koh Kong, I translated the schedule from Cambodian into Thai.

At 2200 hours on the 26th, we were all very excited, because we were scheduled to meet with Mr Hun Sen, the prime minister. I informed the delegation of this. Everyone was very happy and felt that the Cambodian government was showing us great honor. There was some good-natured bantering to the effect that next time, the delegation of Thai MPs should include some female MPs. They had arranged to have Miss Leakhena, a foreign ministry official for Asian and Australian affairs, meet us on Koh Kong and act as our interpreter. We all said that we would bring along female MPs next time. We decided to call our interpreter by the Thai name "Lakna." [passage omitted]

It took us about an hour to reach the Pochentong airport, where a group of students were waiting to greet us. The children and their teachers were all smiling, and they handed each of us a bouquet of flowers. At the airport,

officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MPs from Phnom Penh, and Mr Nu Beng, the vice president of Cambodia's People's Assembly, were present to give us a warm welcome. A Russian took video pictures as we deplaned. That appeared on the evening television news program.

The reception room at the Pochentong airport is not as grand as the one in Thailand. The airport is not very big. After getting off the airplane, we walked to a row of buildings that are used as offices. After resting in the reception room for a short time, Mr Nu Beng took us to our hotel. We drove there in four brandnew four-wheel drive Totoyas equipped with airconditioning. Mr Piyanat, the head of our delegation, rode in the lead car.

We stayed at the Wat Phnom Hotel. Mr Lida, an MP from Takeo Province, told us that this hotel is used to welcome guests of the state. It is not open to people in general. The hotel was very grand and beautiful even if some sections were in a state of disrepair. The architecture was European in style. It resembled the Royal Hotel in Bangkok. There was a road in front of the hotel, and across the road was the Mekong River.

During our stay, we were the only foreign guests at the hotel. We were probably the only foreign delegation there. After taking our things to our rooms, we came down and had some drinks in a large hall. Mr Nu Beng sat on a long sofa together with the head of our delegation, Mr Piyanat. The other 10 of us sat opposite the Cambodian MPs and officials. Mr Nu Beng officially welcomed us. He spoke in Lao, and so it wasn't necessary to use an interpreter.

Mr Nu Beng's manner reminded me of a farmer who has lived in the Phu Phan jungle. Mr Khaisaeng Suksai whispered to me: "He looks just like us." Mr Nu Beng is of Lao ancestry. He has been with the Heng Samrin revolutionary faction since the beginning. He is a small man with dark skin. His teeth are dark, like someone who has chewed betel. He seemed very happy to have the chance to welcome us.

Later on, Mr Piyanat, Mr Khaisaeng, Mr Wira, and I had a chance to chat informally with Mr Nu Beng. It seemed that he was more approachable than the others in the welcoming delegation. That was because he was a very easy-going person, and we could also communicate without having to use an interpreter.

Mr Nu Beng and his delegation took us to see a building named Tuol Sleng, which is also known to foreigners by the name Security Office 21. Tuol Sleng, now a museum of crime, is a very depressing place. [passage omitted]

The pictures and explanations by the museum officials were very depressing and frightening. Some people became dizzy and had to ask the nurse accompanying us for some smelling salts. It seemed that they knew that someone might become ill. Many people were tortured in

this prison. We saw the bloody clothes of prisoners and various instruments of torture. There were pictures of thousands of prisoners. Also on display were the handwritten confessions of many of these prisoners. Each picture showed a prisoner with a number on his or her chest. We spent about an hour at this museum. I noticed how pale Mr Khaisaeng had become, because he has been imprisoned before. He told me:

"We are lucky that such barbaric acts have not occurred in our country. Even though they showed us this for propaganda purposes, I am sure that more than half of what we saw and heard was true."

I whispered to Mr Khaisaeng that "in Thailand, terrible things were done on 6 October 1976. If we collected the evidence for future generations to see, Thais would be shocked by the crimes that were committed."

Later on, Mr Wira Musikaphong told me that during the events of 6 October, some people wanted to slaughter the students. During that period, there were even monks who said that killing communists was not a sin.

However, leaders in the Hun Sen government have said that during the 3 years and 8 months of the Pol Pot regime, more than 3 million Cambodians were killed. If that figure is accurate, how could the Cambodian people accept the return of Pol Pot? I asked: "After seeing the atrocities committed by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, how could the four Cambodian factions possible work together? Will the Cambodian people accept the Khmer Rouge?"

Their response, off the record, was that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are criminals. But there isn't any problem as far as Khieu Samphan is concerned. They said that they could reach an agreement.

The sky that day was blue with some white clouds. Outside Tuol Sleng, the weather was quite hot. The prison is still surrounded by barbed wire. But now there is peace. The people outside the former prison waved and smiled. But in the past, there were the screams of those being tortured. People were helpless and without hope. But that time has passed. All that remains are the products of a crippled society, a society that still lacks many things.

A person who has just awoken from a nightmare needs to be comforted. A woman in her late 30s told us about her daughter. During our conversation, we learned that she was a widow. Her husband had been killed. It wasn't necessary to ask who had killed him. To the right, we saw a 10-year old child with vacant eyes. The child was an orphan who is being raised and educated by the state. There was no reason to ask about the child's parents or siblings. There was no need to ask who had killed them. [passage omitted]

[26 Feb 89 pp 46, 47]

[Excerpts] I want to thank and mention the names of those people who welcomed us and helped us during our trip. They went to a lot of trouble on our behalf. All of them are still young enough to play an important role in Cambodia in the future.

One of those whom we saw frequently was At Borit, the head of the Asia-Australia Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He spoke some English but was much more proficient in French. Another was Mr Thivai Abdul Kayom, a man who holds several positions, one of which is vice president of the Cambodian Red Cross. He is a Moslem and, like Mr At, speaks French better than English. A third person was Mr Simmoni. He was particularly close to our group. He is a foreign affairs protocol official. He is about the same age as me. He is a very serious person who resembles Sonthi Sommat, a Thai singer. I was very close to him. The final person whom I would like to mention is Miss Leakhena, a small, 20-year-old woman who looked as if all her duties were wearing her down. But she worked diligently.

As for the senior officials who accompanied us, I have to give special thanks to Mr Nu Beng, the vice president of the Assembly. I hope that I will have a chance to receive him in Thailand.

Actually, we had not expected to receive an official welcome during that trip to Cambodia. All of us had taken along sufficient funds to pay for our lodging and so on. [passage omitted]

We met with Deputy Premier Chea Soth instead of Premier Hun Sen as originally planned. (Mr Hun Sen had gone to Bangkok to meet with Gen Chatchai Chanhawan, the Thai prime minister.) Deputy Premier Chia spoke in a very sincere and respectful manner. He welcomed us warmly and said that he hoped that relations between Thailand and Cambodia would improve.

"On behalf of the government and people of Cambodia, I would like to welcome you here. You have probably learned a lot already. We are pleased that you have come. During the past 10 years, Cambodia has scored achievements and experienced difficulties.

"In 1979, just after liberation, Phnom Penh, like other provinces throughout Cambodia that had just escaped from the clutches of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, was devastated. We came back to the city without anything. We had nothing. Everything had to be rebuilt. The government implemented a policy of helping Cambodians return home. Local officials helped the people obtain food and start a new life. They helped them find housing and land to work. Steps were taken to rebuild people's lives and give them freedom.

"During the period 1979-1982, we experienced great hardships. But the situation gradually improved. During the past 10 years, the housing situation and life in general has gradually improved. Even though we are at war, we have tried to develop. Actually, 10 years is a very short time. We are proud of the fact that we have developed things on several fronts. There are still many obstacles that must be overcome. We must maintain security, which has slowed national development. For this reason, our policy is to build a free country along with developing the country.

"On the education and public health fronts, we are developing both the capital and the provinces. There are many students but few teachers. There are now more than 1 million children in school. There is a teacher shortage at all levels.

"Our culture and arts are similar to those of Thailand. But we lack tools and equipment. We have to purchase theatrical costumes from Thailand. We can't make these ourselves. Even though the people face severe shortages, they do what they have to do out of a desire to develop."

Mr Chea Soth, the first deputy premier, is responsible for the country's economy. While Premier Hun Sen was visiting Thailand, Mr Chia was acting prime minister. His personality was not that of a revolutionary or soldier but of a monk. He spoke very softly, and his eyes showed great compassion. He dressed simply and did not put on airs.

At first, some of the people in our delegation thought that he was just a low-ranking official, because he arrived without ceremony. It seems that this is what the leaders of this socialist country are like. But they can be more formal, like the leader of Laos who held talks with Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. But we shouldn't generalize from this. Because the style exhibited by Gen Sisavat was that of a soldier.

But turning from Mr Chea Soth, the first deputy prime minister, I would like to tell you about Mr Chia Sim, the president of the People's Assembly of Cambodia. He is a very mild-mannered and polite person, too. I recorded his remarks as they were translated by the interpreter. One thing that I noticed was that the senior leaders in the government had interpreters who could speak Thai. It wasn't necessary to translate from Cambodian into English and then from English into Thai, which can easily result in misinterpretations. Their use of Thai-speaking interpreters was probably meant to impress their guests and make them feel at home.

Thus, in this article, I would like to focus on what he had to say, because I think that what he said is very important. Also, he is a senior leader in Cambodia. Moreover, he is also a member of the party Politburo.

Chea Soth's statements can be summarized as follows: "First of all, I want to say how happy we are that you have come to Cambodia. This is a chance to build friendly relations between our two countries. This will help bring about peace in this region. In the past, the Pol Pot faction forced the Cambodian people into the countryside. We returned emptyhanded. When the people returned, they found that their homes had been destroyed. During that period, without the help of the socialist countries, it would have been difficult for the Cambodian people to survive. Besides providing military support, Vietnam also provided food. The Soviet Union provided aid, too.

"Besides that, international aid organizations provided help, too. We recently celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The situation today has changed greatly. The people's standard of living is now much better. Things are peaceful, and there is religious freedom.

"Our two countries share a 700-km border. Normally, our two peoples cross back and forth across the border in order to trade with each other. Besides that, we share similar customs and traditions. Unless you heard them speak, you couldn't tell the difference between a Thai and a Cambodian.

"We are both Buddhist countries. Both our people's are polite and gentle. Relations between our two countries go back centuries. It's a shame that we have been separated for these past 10 years. Your visit symbolizes a new beginning.

"Today, the Cambodian reactionaries continue to oppose us. Our policy is to have those misguided Cambodians join us. We have a policy of national reconciliation. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk have held meetings. We have held meetings with the other Cambodian factions. Even though we have not yet been able to reach an agreement, that is a step forward in the effort to find a solution.

"Prime Minister Hun Sen is now visiting Thailand at the invitation of Gen Chatchai. That is an excellent sign. That is a sign of a new era in relations between our two countries. Our two countries have discussed things in great detail. We have discussed the problem of reaching a reconciliation in Cambodia. It would be good if the four Cambodian factions could meet in Jakarta or Bangkok.

"Mr Hun Sen has been received very well. That is of great value to this visit. I am very happy that you have come.

"As you probably know, Vietnam has already carried out its seventh troop withdrawal. On Peace Day, President Heng Samrin said that all Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn by this September. This troop withdrawal was agreed on by both Cambodia and Vietnam. As you have seen, the situation here is quite secure. Operations

along the border have declined greatly. Their forces can't hurt us. They can't topple us. The operations along the border are just small-scale operations.

"The Cambodian reactionaries like to say that Vietnam is not sincere in providing help. But each time that Vietnam withdraws forces, there are hundreds of foreign reporters here to serve as witnesses. That includes Thai reporters. Most of these people have reported things accurately."

You now know a little about Mr Chea Soth, the deputy prime minister, and Mr Chia Sim, the president of the People's Assembly of Cambodia. What they said shows their desire to associate with Thailand and have Thailand help Cambodia on various fronts. [passage omitted]

[5 Mar 89 pp 46, 47]

[Excerpts] After my visit to Phnom Penh, I knew what the results of the JIM 2 talks in Jakarta would be. The Hun Sen faction's position on negotiating with the Khmer coalition was quite clear, and it had definite goals in mind. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have carried on diplomatic activities very skillfully. Hun Sen's position at the conference was excellent, and he constantly scored points.

Some people think that Hun Sen has taken a very "tough" position, but actually, what he has said is correct. His are the words of a person who has won the struggle for state power. He has been working to develop the country for 10 years now. Thus, the proposal to open the country to trade with neighboring countries is receiving much attention. This will directly benefit Cambodia's neighbors.

Whether this is viewed as a trick or as an opportunity that we must seize depends on how people view things based on their different ways of thinking and their different experiences. The Hun Sen faction does not regard the talks as a failure but as a success. That is because that is a step toward an acceptance of the position of the Heng Samrin government. They must be given attention, because they have controlled Cambodia for 10 years. Thus, the recent 10-year celebration was a planned attempt to move forward another step.

If you look closely, you can see that Hun Sen's smile following the JIM 2 talks is the smile of victory. Hun Sen is now waiting to see the outcome of the coming talks between China and the Soviet Union. The successful outcome of the JIM 2 talks will definitely have an effect on those negotiations.

A high-ranking Cambodian official told me about the agreement to disarm the Khmer Rouge, the conditions for joining the government, the position and role of Prince Sihanouk, and how the Cambodian people feel

about this. The important points are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces and the disarming of the Khmer Rouge forces. The national forces will not be recognized as neutral.

There can be elections and the other factions can join the government, but the political party of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin must control the army. Even though the army will be small, it should be controlled by this faction. As I listened to this, I realized that it was unlikely that the other Cambodian factions would accept these conditions. Things will continue as at present. But that is just what the Hun Sen faction wants.

This information was obtained during a private and rather serious conversation one evening. The next morning, our delegation left for the airport quite early in order to board a helicopter for Siem Reap. In the past, Siem Reap Province was a part of Thailand. Today, some of the older people there can still speak Thai better than Cambodian. The buildings there are very similar in style to buildings in Thailand. In particular, the government offices and hotels that we saw were very similar to government offices, such as provincial administrative headquarters, in Thailand. In Siem Reap, we met Miss Kit Bonna, an MP from this province. She welcomed us and treated us to lunch.

There are six MPs from Siem Reap, three of whom are women. One of the three male MPs is a monk. The province has a population of about 500,000 people. In this province, the people earn their living mainly from forestry, fishing, and agriculture. In the future, tourism will become an important economic activity. [passage omitted]

The morning after we returned from Angkor Wat, we left for Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon as it used to be called. We had asked that this be added to our itinerary. We asked to go there because we wanted to see what things were like there. When they asked what they could do to make our trip more comfortable, we quickly told them that we wanted to travel there by car so that we could see the situation in the Cambodian countryside. We wanted to see the towns and the situation along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. We wanted to observe the living conditions of the people. We wouldn't have had a chance to see these things if we had traveled by air.

We left early in the morning in four-wheel drive vehicles just like before. We drove about 60-80 km per hour. We drove slowly, because the road was rather narrow. This was the strategic road that Vietnamese troops used during their advance on Phnom Penh.

It is about 300 km from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City. The scenery was rather dull, mostly flat rice fields. The area was sparsely populated. There were few other vehicles on the road. On the trip to Vietnam, we had to pass through Svay Rieng Province, which borders Vietnam. When we reached Nia Reng, we had to take a

motorized ferry across the Mekong River before we could proceed to Svay Rieng. Nia Reng is in Prey Veng Province. One of the Cambodians accompanying us said that this province was misnamed. "Prey" means "forest" and "veng" means "long," but there are very few trees, let alone a forest, in this province. We all laughed at this and realized that the word "prey" is very close to the Thai word "phrai," which means "forest," also.

But the word "veng" seemed very appropriate, because the road was quite long. There are several other similar words in the Cambodian language. This would be a fitting topic of study for linguists.

Nia Reng is a very lively city. It is crowded with people. There are many markets and shops. Many people and vehicles were waiting to cross the river. People were busy transporting and selling goods. Here, we began to see Vietnamese merchants among the Cambodians. Mobile currency exchange units moved about proposing prices. What was surprising was that the riel was in greater demand than the dong. And the baht was in even greater demand, because it is more stable. As for the dollar, everyone wants dollars. No one ever refuses to accept this currency. [passage omitted]

People said that the rows of palmyra plants formed the border. The Cambodians and Vietnamese who live along the border cross back and forth freely. After examining our documents for a few minutes, the Vietnamese officials gave us permission to enter the country.

Ho Chi Minh City is only about 35-40 km from the Cambodian border. This area is heavily populated. We could see houses and people all along the way to Ho Chi Minh City. There was very little open land. Ho Chi Minh City was very crowded.

The shops that serve foreigners were filled with currency exchange dealers. Everyone wanted dollars in exchange for dong. The people here seemed to be more active than the people in Phnom Penh. Everyone was eager to buy and sell. There was much competition. We did not have a chance to see very much, but we talked about what we had seen.

We stayed in Ho Chi Minh City only 1 night and left the next morning. During the entire trip along this road, nothing unusual happened. We travelled in complete safety. The Khmer Rouge did not launch any operations. Some people were afraid that this road would be unsafe, but nothing happened. Everything went smoothly. Cambodia borders Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. Today, the Khmer Rouge are able to carry on operations only along the Thai border.

Even though the Cambodia problem is the internal affair of Cambodia, each faction has constantly tried to get outsiders to play a role in solving the problem. It has been like this since the very beginning. It has been like this throughout Cambodia's history. Actually, they are to be pitied.

The fact is, the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin faction has controlled Cambodia for more than 10 years. During those 10 years, the Cambodian people have not had any problems. They accept the Heng Samrin regime, because it has helped to improve their lives. And the important thing is that they are safer now and have greater freedom than in the past. The state respects the rights of the minority groups. The people have religious freedom. Many of the intellectuals and other educated people who could "not stay" in Cambodia have now returned and are playing a great role in helping the government and society.

Between the present regime, which came to power with the help of foreign military forces, and the regime that murdered people and whose atrocities are still fresh in

people's minds, there is little doubt which regime the people would choose. Cambodia's internal problems seem to have been solved. But it still faces obstacles in winning recognition.

One obstacle is that the Khmer coalition has found a way to use the international arena to bargain in an effort to regain power. That would be a joke if the various countries involved in solving the Cambodia problem would accept the truth instead of being so selfish. It should be relatively easy to solve this problem.

Seeing the smiles and happy faces of the Cambodian people made me realize that this society still has many good features. I remembered the faces of the merchants in the rural area where I grew up. I remembered the feelings I had had then as I walked through the markets in Phnom Penh. The once quiet markets were again thriving. [passage omitted]

Danendra Installed as New Air Force Academy Governor

42130074c Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 16 Mar 89 p 12

[Excerpt] In a military ceremony held yesterday, Air Force Chief of Staff TNI [Indonesian National Army] Air Marshall Utomo inaugurated Air Commander I. G. N. Danendra as the AAU (Air Force Academy) governor, replacing former governor TNI Air Vice Marshal Rukandi. As is already known, on 11 March TNI Air Vice Marshal Rukandi was assigned to his new post of commander of operational command I of the TNI-AU [Indonesian National Army Air Force].

The AAU is an academic and educational organization which has been given the task of training and preparing future TNI-AU officers who have a high degree of fighting spirit and who are inspired by the permanent Sapta Marga [7-way path of the military] and the Soldiers' Oath.

TNI Air Marshal I. G. N. Danendra is not new to the AAU since he served as the AAU's Vice Governor from 1985 to 1987. Danendra, a one-star Air Marshal, gave up this post when he accepted the position of the TNI-AU's director of support operations in 1987; he has had that position since then.

During his Air Force career, TNI Air Commander Danendra has often carried out military operations, which have included putting down the RMS [Republic of the South Moluccas], Dwikora [People's Two Commands] and the remnants of the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Communist Party of Indonesia]. He has also served abroad in Vietnam, Malaysia and in other friendly countries. TNI Air Marshal Danendra has served his country and people in many ways; this is proved by the number of decorations he has received, including the Swa Bhuwana Paksa Nararya, the 24-years-of-loyalty decoration, the GOM [expansion unknown] VIII, GOM IX, the Satya Dharma [service decoration] and the Seroja [lotus] decoration.

To carry out the TNI-AU's basic task of protecting the nation's air sovereignty, the AAU has a strategic position; it must be able to monitor two aspects of each and every cadet—their intellectual development and their personal background. By close monitoring of individual cadets, it is hoped that AAU alumni will be able to shoulder their future leadership tasks in the TNI-AU.

In connection with this problem, Air Force Chief of Staff TNI Marshal Utomo, as master of ceremonies, stressed that officers who graduate from the AAU should have a high degree of professionalism. With this in mind it is hoped that the AAU will be able to increase educational cooperation with various institutions of higher learning. The goal is for each of the educational institutions to get valuable input from the other institutions in order to improve the quality of education.

In addition, in order to improve the level of education of their cadets, for the last few years the AAU has instituted a SKS (Semester Credit System) and has carried out improvements in various areas, for example, improving the curriculum and syllabi to bring them into line with recent rapid scientific and technological advances. In this way AAU graduates will be as qualified as college graduates. What's more, the TNI-AU leadership is giving the broadest opportunity to every member of the TNI-AU to increase his skills and scientific knowledge by formal and informal means. [passage omitted]

Air Force To Make IPTN Main Source of Transport Planes

42130075a Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 31 Mar—The Royal Malaysian Air Force (TUDM) is to make the Nusantara Aircraft Industry (IPTN) of Indonesia its main source of transport aircraft for future replacements of "old" TUDM planes.

The commander of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Tan Sri Mohd. Ngah Said, said the TUDM is interested in possibly continuing to buy Super Puma NS-332 helicopters to replace the Nuri and Alouette helicopters that have been used by the TUDM for 23 to 26 years.

He said the TUDM is also now studying the purchase of CN-235 transport planes from IPTN to replace the Caribou aircraft used by the TUDM since 1966.

"When the time comes to replace old planes, we will make IPTN the main source," he said at a press conference after the arrival of a VIP version of the Super Puma helicopter at the Kuala Lumpur TUDM Station (Sim-pang) this morning.

IPTN is a firm that produces planes and helicopters under license from leading Western manufacturers. Its plant is in Bandung, Indonesia.

In Line

Lt Gen Tan Sri Mohd. Ngah said that, in line with Air Force development as the year 2000 approaches, the TUDM plans to increment its transport aircraft and replace those that have had long service.

The Indonesian minister of state for research and technology, Professor B.J. Habibie, told an UTUSAN correspondent last year that the Indonesian Government was discussing with Malaysia the sale of six CN-235's produced by IPTN.

He said Malaysia had expressed interest in buying the aircraft, which can be adapted to either military or civilian transport use.

He also said that, in addition to Malaysia, IPTN was also talking with Thailand and the Philippines about sales of the plane, which can be used for antisubmarine functions as well.

Prof Habibie also expressed confidence that after using the helicopter for at least a year Malaysia would buy five more of the Super Pumas.

Japanese Donates Aid for Vientiane Drainage System

BK2204095289 Vientiane KPL in English
0900 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL)—An agreement on the building of drainage in Vientiane Capital was reached here recently between "JICA," [expansion unknown] a Japanese organization, and representative of Vientiane Prefecture Administration.

The document says that the area of surveying covers 56.02 kilometers and is divided into 12 regions. The work starts right after the signing of the document and will be complete in four months time.

The project lays in the framework of a gratis aid rendered to Laos by the Japanese Government last year.

Japanese Transportation Aid

42060042e Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Feb 89 p 1

[Article: "Japanese Government Agrees To Provide Assistance for Second Phase of Bus Improvement Project"]

[Text] On 8 February a memorandum was signed for a grant valued at \$4,000,000 given to Vientiane Capital by the Japanese government for the second phase of the bus improvement project.

The memorandum stated that the assistance was to be divided into two phases. First, 50 buses will be given to Vientiane Capital. In the second phase a bus repair garage and a bus terminal will be constructed. The bus terminal in the morning market will be modified.

French Cooperation in Hotel Construction

42060042f Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] On 9 February a memorandum was signed in Vientiane Capital between Mr Phonsai Santalasi, director of the Foreign Expert Service Company, and Mr Christian (Muel), assistant chairman of the (Echo) Company of France, regarding an agreement for joint construction of a 150-bed hotel. Laos will provide the land and France will provide the constructing funding, and the business will be run jointly. Both sides have agreed to report the results of the preparation for the construction within the next 2 months.

Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice-minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and Mrs Pury Savel-soukchampa, a Lao who works for the French company in France, were also present at the signing ceremony.

Thais Invited To Mine Coal; Reserves Noted

42070077b Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 1 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The Lao Assembly has stipulated legal programs for international cooperation and invited Thais in the private sector to invest in developing the country's coal mines.

A news source from the Mining Council said that Mr Somphavan Inthavong, the Lao deputy minister of commerce and foreign economic relations, recently sent a note to the Mining Council through the National Energy Office. The note stated that the Lao Assembly has issued a new statement on foreign investment in Laos. It has stipulated legal programs for international cooperation and the development of Thai-Lao cooperation in both the private and public sectors.

Besides this, Thais have been invited to help develop coal mining in Laos. The coal here is mostly anthracite, a high grade coal. Initial studies have shown that Laos has up to 4 million tons of coal in one coal field located approximately 100 km to the northeast of Vientiane. Coal deposits have also been found in Xieng Khouang, Khammouan, and Saravane provinces, but the size of the deposits is still unknown.

If a private Thai company is interested, it can submit a request to the Lao Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Economic Relations or through the Lao National Mining Company asking permission to visit other coal sites in order to conduct initial surveys. The Thai company must pay the expenses itself.

The news source said that to date, several Thai companies have expressed interest in conducting surveys and carrying on mining operations in Laos. But no action has been taken yet, because the various regulations, such as regulations on rights in surveying coal deposits, the amount of compensation that Laos will demand, and taking resources out of the country, are not yet clear.

Thai Company Gives Medical Aid to Health Ministry

BK1904095589 Vientiane KPL in English
0903 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 19 (KPL)—More than 1 [metric] ton of medical aid worth 306,950 baht (Thai currency) was recently handed over to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare by the Thai Joint Venture Trading Company.

The aid was presented to Dr Ponmek Dalaloi, deputy-minister of public health and social welfare, by Thiraphong Phansiriwong, director of the Thai company.

Constituencies, Backgrounds of Assembly Candidates

42000117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Mar 89 p 4

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Laos has 17 constituencies with 4,200 polling stations. There are 1.2 million eligible voters from a population of 3.6 million.

The constituencies are: Vientiane province, Vientiane town, and the provinces of Hua Phan, Phong Sali, Luang Namtha, Udomchai, Borkaew, Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Bori Khamtai, Xiang Kwang, Kham Muan, Nakhon Cham Pa Sak, Suvannakhet, Salawan, Zekong, and Attapue.

The radio said the government appointed Lt Gen Sompon Lorwanchai, a member of the Central Committee of the Laotian People's Party, as chairman of the general election committee.

The government, the radio said, proposed its 14 candidates to run in the Vientiane town constituency but only 11 could be elected.

The candidates are Mrs Thongvin Phomvihane, 69, wife of Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane.

She is chairwoman of the Laotian Women Federation and holds a master degree in law from the Soviet Union.

The others are Boonthan Suwansud, 69, Ph.D. in management from Romania; Mahachuros Saengkhamphet, 54, Ph.D. in Buddhism from India; Lt-Col Duangjai, 56, commander of the First Army's Artillery Battalion; Busabong Suwanwong, 64, Ph.D. in law from France and a former ambassador to Vietnam; Lt-Col Sibun Boonthongbang, 64, commander of the Special Welfare Command in Vientiane; Opas Chulamanee, 70, Ph.D. from France; Sipon Siboonhuang, 68, Ph.D. in finance and banking from France; Kamsai Subinthon, 66, Ph.D. in law from Poland; Mrs Sangwan Pankaew, 62, Ph.D. from France and was also deputy chairwoman of the Laotian Women Council; Chandi Chittakon, 58, Ph.D. from France; Noobeng Chansak, 69, master degree from France; Thongkham Suwong, 69, Ph.D. from France; and Jaemchan Sihara, 60, Ph.D. from Poland. [passage omitted]

Media Chief Comments on Thai Relations, Resistance

42070077c Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 5-11 Mar 89 pp 7, 18

[Interview with Mr Son Khamvanvongsa, the Lao deputy minister of information and propaganda and the chairman of the Journalists' Association; date and place not specified]

[Text] [SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] How has the mass media in Laos changed with respect to both substance and technology?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] As for the substance of newspapers or the mass media in Laos, our line or viewpoint has not changed. But the contents have changed in several ways. For example, we are helping to propose lines for developing the national economy and expanding agriculture. We are also spreading propaganda in order to bring about peace, particularly following the joint communiqué issued by the heads of the Thai and Lao governments on 25 November 1988. The newspapers, radio, television, or mass media organizations, are working to strengthen Lao-Thai friendship.

On the technological front, during the past 2-3 years, publishing has not changed very much. We are in the process of improving the technological base that was established several years ago.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Do the Lao people receive news from the Thai mass media?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] We receive a number of newspapers from Thailand. That includes daily newspapers in both Thai and English and weekly and fortnightly newspapers. We also watch Thai television programs and listen to Thai radio programs. We receive several television channels very clearly, including channels 3, 7, 5, 9, and 11.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] In your view, how well did the Thai mass media cover the Ban Rom Klao incident?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] I think that the Thai press did a good job in trying to foster solidarity and promote good relations between Laos and Thailand. During the Ban Rom Klao incident, several Thai newspapers presented the facts and made the Thais and Lao think about ways to solve the problem peacefully. I think that that was good. Of course, some of the newspapers have occasionally printed things that are inappropriate. But I don't think that that happens very often.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] How do relations between Laos and Thailand differ from relations between Laos and Cambodia and Vietnam?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] Nothing has changed as far as our relations with Vietnam and Cambodia are concerned. We have had close relations with them for a long time. Relations between Laos and Thailand have improved greatly.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Do you think that relations between Thailand and Laos will eventually become more important than relations between Laos and Cambodia or Laos and Vietnam?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] I think that relations with Thailand will continue to improve. Laos has had relations with Cambodia and Vietnam for a long time now, and these relations are being strengthened. Thailand and

Laos have been fraternal countries for a long time. Now that we have overcome the obstacles that prevented us from associating with each other, relations between our two countries will improve continually.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] How is the standard of living in Laos today?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] As compared with many other countries, the standard of living here is not good. But comparing today's standard of living with that in the past, today's standard of living is much higher than before. The important thing is that in Lao society today, the people are all equal. In the past, the lords and other members of the elite were very wealthy and enjoyed special privileges. But now, that has been done away with. We have brought about equality.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Private Thai companies are now involved in tourist activities in Laos. What do you think about this?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] Laos has promulgated laws to allow foreigners to invest in Laos. If a Thai company wants to invest in Laos, there aren't any problems.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Will the bridge that is going to be built across the Mekong River help improve Thai-Lao relations?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] Definitely, because the prime ministers of our two countries signed the joint communique of 25 November 1988. As for whether there will be problems after this bridge is built, I don't think that there will be any serious problems. Entry into the country is already controlled, and Laos and Thailand will discuss things together.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Are reactionary, or resistance groups still active in Laos?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] The reactionaries no longer pose a problem. The joint agreement signed by the prime ministers of Thailand and Laos states that:

1. The present situation in Laos is such that no one can topple the government. The Lao prime minister has informed the Thai prime minister of this.

2. If people want to return to Laos, there must not be any conditions. Those Lao now living in exile in Thailand are free to return to Laos if they want. Those who do not want to return and who prefer to live aboard are free to do so. Those who want to stir up trouble in Laos and topple the present regime will face great hardships. Laos is prepared to defend itself.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] During the revolution, in which region were you active?

[Son Khamvanvongsa] I served in several places. When I was young, I fought against the French in central Laos. During the struggle against America, I served in Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang. After liberation, I came to Vientiane. I was 17-18 years old when I participated in the struggle against France. I published a newspaper in central Laos.

Editorial Notes Resistance Role in Kidnap of Japanese

42070077d Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
10 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Helping a Japanese Businessman"]

[Excerpt] The Thai police scored a major achievement when they arrested the man who had kidnapped a Japanese businessman. The Japanese businessman was rescued unharmed after being held hostage for 8 days. The kidnapper was holding the Japanese businessman, Mr Yoshiaki Asao, hostage for ransom, because Mr Yoshiaki is the manager of the Mitsui Company, a large Japanese multinational company. Two years ago, a Mitsui businessman was kidnapped in the Philippines.

The kidnapping of this businessman involved two countries that are friends of Thailand, that is, Laos and Japan. The kidnapper was a right-wing Lao refugee who secretly crossed the border into Laos and kidnapped Mr Yoshiaki. He then held him captive in Thailand behind the Lao refugee camp in Pak Chom District, Loei Province. This criminal action could have affected Thai-Lao relations.

In the past, the Lao government frequently charged that right-wing Lao were using Thailand as a base from which to carry on terrorist and criminal activities in Laos. After carrying on such activities in Laos, they then returned to the safety of Thailand. In response, Thailand charged that Laos provided sanctuary to Thai communist terrorists. Thus, the fact that Thai police succeeded in rescuing Mr Yoshiaki and arresting the kidnapper has helped allay some of the doubts that Laos has about Thailand. [passage omitted]

Supreme Patriarch Comments on Buddhism, Role in Thai Relations

42070077a Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai
26 Feb 89 p 48

[Interview with Phra Thong Khun, the Lao supreme patriarch; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [MATICHON SUT SAPDA] What is the situation like with respect to Buddhist monks in Laos?

[Phra Thong Khun] Lao monks have joined together to establish a Buddhist Relations Organization. The sects have joined together. Before the revolution, there were two sects, that is, the Mahanikai and the Thammayut. The Thammayut sect has now disbanded. Laos does not

have many ideologies. The administration of this organization is divided into five groups: 1. The administrative group, 2. the education group, 3. the group to disseminate the teachings, 4. the group to preserve relics and build the Buddhist order, and 5. the foreign affairs group. The administrative group is composed of 14 monks from the various provinces. There are 6,312 monks and novices and 2,812 temples in 16 provinces in the country. Of these, 135 were damaged in the war. As for education, we use the naktham [elementary religious studies] curriculum. This education is supervised by the Ministry of Education. [passage omitted]

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] Does the Lao government support religion?

[Phra Thong Khun] It still provides support. But what is important is that the people provide support. They make merit by giving food and giving to charity. Mr Kaysonne gives food to the monks on his birthday and the birthday of his children. When they reach the right age, young men become monks for a short period. The government doesn't prohibit this, unlike other socialist countries that consider religion to be an opiate. Young Lao men and women who are interested in Buddhism go to the temples. On major festival days such as at the beginning and end of Lent and during the Phra That Luang and Phra Thau Phanom festivals, the temples are filled with young people. Buddhism teaches people to follow the Buddhist precepts. The monks don't make magic incantations.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] What are the daily activities of the monks in Laos?

[Phra Thong Khun] In the morning, they go about to receive food and then attend classes until 1030 hours. The monks at the senior level attend classes from 1230 to 1600 or 1700 hours. They study English, French, Russian, geography, history, arithmetic, and chemistry. The Ministry of Education provides support. After they graduate, they work as teachers at temple schools and Buddhist schools. Some of the monks disrobe so that they can continue their studies abroad. Lao who want an education usually enter the monkhood like this. Parents in rural areas, where life is difficult, have their sons enter the monkhood and attend these classes. The government plans to build schools in every province. Thus, the monks are playing a role in spreading propaganda and teaching the people, or carrying on "development" as it is called.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] Then it can be said that monks still play a major role in society.

[Phra Thong Khun] That is the basis of the Lao Buddhist order. In the past, the Lao relied on the temples, and they continue to do so today. When people become ill and when children are born, the temples provide help just as in the past. The monks use herbal medicines. The Ministry of Public Health provides them with implements to prepare these medicines. [passage omitted]

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] What are Lao monks doing to help build the country?

[Phra Thong Khun] The people help the temples, and the temples help the people. People donate money to the temples, and the temples use that money to build schools, roads, and clinics. They rely on each other. The temples live on people's donations. Making merit has not changed. The state does not manage donations. We give this back to the people.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] What about the Thai Buddhist Order?

[Phra Thong Khun] Things are fine. People are maintaining the temples and following the precepts. But there are many sects and ideologies. But that is up to the Thai people. They joined together in 1975. The Buddhist Relations Organization was part of the front. It is responsible for monitoring all religions.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] What do you think about the policy of the present Thai administration?

[Phra Thong Khun] Things have improved. Prime Minister Chatchai's line is a good line. It is in accord with Laos' line. Socialist countries support Thailand. When he became prime minister, Gen Chatchai implemented some good policies. Treaties were signed to build the country. People are cooperating to build the country. We took this opportunity of participating in the Phra That ceremony to open another border transit point. The Lao are very happy about this. Another 600-700 people wanted to come, but they couldn't because their documents weren't in order. Besides this, a bridge will be built across the Mekong River.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] The Lao Buddhist Order is planning to hold an election in the near future, isn't that right?

[Phra Thong Khun] Every 5 years there is a national conference. We began holding these conference after the country was liberated in 1975. The first one was held in 1976. The second was held in 1982. This year, the conference will be held on 22-23 February. Monks from several countries such as Cambodia, Mongolia, and Thailand will be invited to attend. The Council of Elders has already agreed to attend. Actually, we began preparing for this conference last year. At the conference, we will elect a new administrative committee and select various-echelon representatives, including someone to replace me. Women and young people will attend, too. Conversely, when the government makes changes, it invites monks to keep them informed. At this year's conference, we will issue a statement to Buddhists in the country and ask them to follow the precepts and support the country. We will issue a call for education and construction.

[MATICHON SUT SAPDA] Would you tell us about yourself?

[Phra Thong Khun] I am now 64 years old. I have been a monk for 44 years. I have lived in temples ever since I was a child. When I was 14, I became a novice and passed the naktham ek examination. When I was 20, I became a monk. I taught naktham studies in my native province of Champassak. When I was 21, I crossed the river into Thailand and resided at Wat Chamni Hatthakan, or Wat Sam Ngam, for 4 years. I became ill and returned to Laos. In 1956 I and other monks helped build a hospital and school in my native province. The next year I was appointed secretary general to the supreme patriarch. In 1967 I went to live in Phnom Penh. I returned to Vientiane in 1970. In 1975 I helped combine the two sects into one sect and was appointed deputy president of the Buddhist Relations Organization. I was responsible for educational affairs nationwide. When the then president, or supreme patriarch, resigned his position, I was appointed president of the organization.

Foreign Trade Bank Chief Describes Problems
42060042d Vientiane PASASON in Lao
13 Feb 89 pp 2,3

[Text] Many banks have changed to business accountability management, and their business is beginning to improve. Mrs Khemvieng Phonsena, chief of the Foreign Trade Bank, said that the Foreign Trade Bank has now prepared to turn to basic business, including a committee to draft organizational structure, a capital management system, property accounting, payment of debt, and other things that are necessary. This news has caused additional excitement in business circles.

The Foreign Trade Bank used to loan a sum of money to collective companies and partnerships. However, it has not been doing this enough in this period of implementing the economic ideology. This limitation has become the reason why many main business units remain small. Many old factories that do not know how to invest their money or how to look for partners will have to wait for the money in order to use new technology for improving

their business and services. Those who are able to obtain a lot of money and use technology in their production tend to become much stronger driving forces. However, the Foreign Trade Bank has been doing better in terms of check purchases. In the coming years many banks will have to work hard to improve themselves in a firm and rapid pace in order to eliminate the slow pace, improve their driving force, and eliminate the lack of creativity and desire to do anything. Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane noted last November in the Council of Ministers meeting that the expansion has not yet caught up with the market. Recently the Lao Bank has received a grant of nearly \$8,000,000 from the Asian Development Bank. An agreement was signed to set up a partnership bank and a foreign company bank. Competition has started to build up in the banking area, and this will have an effect on others in bringing about change and expansion. Foreign currency and money for business outside the bank will probably be restricted and controlled and used for the national economy and balancing the kip.

UNDP Grants Aid for English Teaching Program
BK2204095689 Vientiane KPL in English
0902 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL)—An agreement on cooperation in English language teaching program between the Lao Government and the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] was reached here yesterday.

The document stipulates that the UNDP will render an aid of 534,662 U.S. dollars including teachers and materials to the program of English teaching at the Foreign Relations School attached to the Lao Foreign Ministry. And the Lao side would pay a fund of more than 50 million kip to the project.

The project starting in June is to train English language for the Foreign Ministry's cadres [sentence as received].

The signatories were Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister of foreign affairs and Carol Long, representative of the UNDP to Laos.

Increased Bilateral Trade With Turkey

42130067d Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 21 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 20 Feb—Malaysia and Turkey have agreed to further spur bilateral trade, consistent with current international economic developments and stability.

This understanding will give opportunity to Turkey to import more raw materials, like palm oil and rubber, from here, while Malaysia will increase its purchases of machinery from that country.

Turkey at present annually imports raw materials valued at about \$100 million from Malaysia, while we import about \$10 million worth of machinery from them.

The agreement was reached following a discussion of about 1 hour today between Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar Baba and Turkey's President Kenan Evren at a leading hotel here.

The discussion was held by the two national leaders in connection with the Turkish president's official 4-day visit that began today.

The Malaysian ambassador to Turkey, Datuk Kamaruddin Abu, who attended the talks, told reporters that relations between the two countries will be strengthened further through future visits and talks at the officer level.

Datuk Kamaruddin said that during the visit of Minister of Trade and Industry Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz to Turkey last month she had mentioned possible Malaysian interest in cotton yarn, iron, and foodstuffs produced by that country.

It is not known, however, how far the matter has developed, since, he said, it is still being studied.

In reply to a reporter's question, Datuk Kamaruddin said Turkey has shown interest in importing Malaysian cars, but the subject was not discussed specifically in the meeting of the two leaders.

Mahathir Hails SRV Troop Pullout Pledge, Urges Increased Trade

BK2404160089 Hanoi VNA in English
1505 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed has acclaimed Vietnam's decision to pull all its troops out of Kampuchea by this September and pointed to the need for Malaysia and Vietnam to coordinate their actions in guaranteeing a non-return of the Khmer Rouge to power in Kampuchea.

This was expressed by the Malaysian prime minister on Apr 10 while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Cao Dac Hung, who called to inform him on the present situation in Vietnam and the region.

On bilateral relations, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said that it is necessary to boost direct trade ties for the benefit of both countries. He added that Malaysia is prepared to share experiences with Vietnam in the fields of foreign investment and cooperation, oil and gas exploitation and processing, and rubber plantation.

Joint Commission With Iran

42130067c Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 17 Feb 89 p 14

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 16 Feb—Malaysia and Iran today officially created a joint commission that the two countries feel will be an important mechanism for strengthening bilateral ties and identifying new areas of cooperation.

The commission held its first meeting today under the joint chairmanship of Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar and Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs Mohammad Djavad Irravani.

A memorandum of understanding on the formation of the commission was signed by the two ministers at the Foreign Ministry today.

They also signed "approved minutes" of the 3-day meeting that specified several areas of bilateral cooperation to be given attention.

In a statement following the memorandum signing ceremony, Datuk Abu Hassan said the formation of the joint commission is an important part of economic, scientific, industrial, and technical ties between the two countries.

He said in his statement that discussions on items of mutual interest took place in an atmosphere consistent with the spirit of Islamic brotherhood.

The meeting, which began last Tuesday (14 February), discussed various economic matters and focused on cooperation in trade, manpower, agriculture, shipping, banking, finance, technology, and science.

Speaking after signing the memorandum, Datuk Abu Hassan emphasized the necessity for both parties to ensure that the joint commission will become an effective forum.

In his reply, Mr Irravani said his country will give priority to establishing ties with Islamic, Third World, and nonaligned countries.

With respect to unity among European and Western nations and to some developments in the Eastern bloc, Mr Irravani said the Third World, particularly Islamic countries, should consider these conditions to be a warning.

"We must remember that colonialist countries have used economic factors as a weapon in their policies," he said.—BERNAMA

PAS Calls for Ghafar's Resignation

42130073A Kuala Lumpur WATAN in Malay
16 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Ghafar Baba, deputy president of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization], was asked to resign from his post if he really was sincere about ridding the country of gambling.

Haji Muhamad Hussin, secretary of the Central PAS [Patri Islam Se-Malaysia (Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party)] Youth Movement Council, said to date the UMNO had failed to rid this country of gambling although prominent figures had continually talked about it.

He said the UMNO Supreme Council's recent clarification did not recommend the banning of gambling but merely looking into the licensing of gambling.

Haji Muhamad advised the UMNO to be resolute about eliminating gambling considering the poor impression given otherwise to the public.

According to Haji Muhamad, some government officials and institutions were trying to fight against gambling but obstacles were placed in their way by certain parties.

"The problem of gambling is the same as those of bribery and various other problems, but gambling cannot be solved because of the present policies and administrative system of the government," he told WATAN recently.

Haji Muhamad proposed that the government form a royal commission to solve this problem that could threaten society now.

"The formation of an independent royal commission composed of representatives of organizations similar to those formed for political, religious, social, academic, and various other purposes would convince the public that the government was serious about solving this problem," he said.

A royal commission, he added, could formulate a policy on measures to be taken against gambling.

Haji Muhamad, who also is the chairman of the Kelantan PAS Youth Movement, added that after the commission became effective, the implementation of the policy, system and measures to be taken against gambling would be transferred to the government.

He did not view the present government as being able to do this because it was not sincere about solving the gambling problem.

"We shall wait and see, but I am certain that what the UMNO has talked about is questionable," he explained.

Problems related to religion and society such as gambling, bribery and corruption that occur at present, cannot possibly be settled as long as the national governmental system remains unchanged, he added.

Haji Muhamad said it was Islam that sanctioned the solution of the various problems that arise. It was up to the PAS to fight to change the system that allowed gambling to one that was more consonant with the welfare of all the faithful.

Member of Parliament on Economic Policy After 1990

42130067a Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 16 Feb 89 p 18

[Text] Pulau Pinang, 15 Feb—Datuk Abdullah Ahmad, member of parliament from Kok Lanas, said the New Economic Policy [NEP] after 1990 must be a policy that will create a unified Malaysia without eliminating the special rights and preeminent status of Bumiputra [native Malays and indigenous peoples].

He said emphasis must be on national unity, because unity was not only an important objective in the wake of the riots of 13 May 1969, but it remains until now an objective of utmost importance indeed.

Moreover, he added, in the last several years some things have happened to National Front component parties, including UMNO [United Malays National Organization], to mar political tranquillity and threaten national stability and unity.

He said this last night in a lecture on the subject of "Political Prospects and Challenges in the Future," which he delivered at the Perdana Forum sponsored by the Political Science Club of the Malaysian Science University here.

Datuk Abdullah, who is also a member of the National Economic Consultative Council (MAPEN), said Malays desire only that their preeminent status as the principal ethnic group be guaranteed.

He said it is not the nature of Malays to trouble anyone, let alone oppress other people, as history has witnessed since non-Malays began to arrive here centuries ago.

He added that if the NEP is pictured as though it is for the benefit of Malays alone such a view is understandable, since it was created following the 13 May tragedy.

"Beginning now, however, we must conceive of a new NEP that will create a unified Malaysia without eliminating their special rights and preeminent status," he declared.

New UMNO Woos Old UMNO Officials

42130073B Kuala Lumpur WATAN in Malay

16 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Several members of the leadership front of the National Spirit of 1946 Party were approached by UMNO [United Malays National Organization] leaders who offered them positions in the government, including ministerial and deputy ministerial positions, on the condition that they abandoned the Spirit of 1946 struggle.

Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, chairman of the National Spirit of 1946 Party, and several other leaders of the National Spirit of 1946 were included among those offered positions.

According to one source, Tengku Razaleigh, who also is a member of Parliament representing Gua Musang, was offered the position of "number two man" in the present administration.

A WATAN article published last Saturday [11 March] revealed that Tengku Datuk Azlan Shah, chairman of the Pahang Spirit of 1946 Party, was offered the position of senator if he abandoned the Spirit of 1946 struggle in that state.

Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, when making a "frontal attack" in Johor last week, also admitted that he had been pursued by a member of the UMNO leadership with various offers if he would consider abandoning the original UMNO struggle.

He felt these offers were a tactic to buy out the struggle principle and rejected them because, he said, the Spirit of 1946 struggle was not a means for seeking personal gain.

It is understood that this bargaining syndrome did not only occur within the National Spirit of 1946 leadership but also occurred at the state, district and branch levels.

Meanwhile, when contacted, Datuk Zakaria Abdul Rahman, member of Parliament representing Besut, did not deny that this occurred, rather he confirmed that there were rumors about the UMNO side contacting members of the National Spirit of 1946 leadership front to offer them positions and seats in the government.

He said this bargaining culture was not part of the culture of those who genuinely fought for the Spirit of 1946 because their struggle, which was a genuine one, was based on the principle of establishing the truth and opposing tyranny as well as attempting to strengthen the unity of the faithful.

According to Datuk Zakaria, the Spirit of 1946 had clearly demonstrated that its struggle was not one of obtaining personal positions and seats, "Because we presented the view that the leadership had to be changed before unity could be created among the true believers," he remarked.

Datuk Zakaria also wanted the original UMNO to be restored, the government to be changed so that it really executed unbiased policies, and the elimination of oppression and corruption.

He explained that the struggle to establish a just, stable and clean government formed the basis of the struggle demanded by Islam.

What the UMNO leaders are doing now, he said, was pursuing their own goal, that is, to destroy all of their enemies including the Spirit of 1946.

This was their goal, he said, because they were worried about the Spirit of 1946 struggle, principally in facing the coming general election.

Datuk Zakaria believes that the UMNO leaders cannot now make any genuine offer whatsoever to the Spirit of 1946 leaders because it has been demonstrated that there are serious divisions within that party itself.

Economic Council Forms Study Committees

42130067b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 16 Feb 89 p 19

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Feb—The National Economic Consultative Council (MAPEN) today formed five committees to examine various aspects of planning and implementation under the New Economic Policy (DEB).

They consist of a committee on the accomplishments of the poverty elimination policy, a committee on the accomplishments of the restructuring of society, a technical committee for data collection methodology and analysis, a committee for the national economy and international developments, and a committee for development of human resources.

The chairman of MAPEN, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who announced the committees at a press conference at the Putra World Trade Center (PWTC) this afternoon, said the committees will study all aspects of the DEB carefully and thoroughly.

Professor Diraja Ungku Aziz will chair the committee on the accomplishments of the poverty elimination policy, and Tan Sri Thong Yaw Hong will be his deputy. The committee will be made up of 40 members of MAPEN.

The committee on the accomplishments of the restructuring of society will be chaired by Datuk Abdullah Badawi, and his deputy will be Mr Yong Poh Kong. It will also have 40 members.

Datuk Tan Peng Koon will chair the technical committee for data collection methodology and analysis and will have Mr Khalid Samad as his deputy. It will have 10 members.

The committee for the national economy and international developments will be chaired by Mr D.P. Vijandran, who will have Mr Affendi Norwawi as his deputy. It will have 30 members.

The committee for development of human resources will also have 30 members and will be chaired by Datuk Abdul Khalid Ibrahim, with Mr Benedict Topin as his deputy.

Tan Sri Ghazali said the committees will be given 8 weeks to prepare their studies.

"The names of the members of the committees will be decided later. I will meet with the respective chairmen and deputies to make those decisions," he asserted.

The MAPEN chairman added that the decision to form five committees was made because he wants to give opportunity to all members of the council to express their views on the DEB.

Editorial Notes Mahathir Support for Anwar
42130079

[Editorial Report] An editorial on page 8 of the 14 March Kuala Lumpur WATAN suggests that Prime Minister Mahathir's selection of Anwar Ibrahim to represent him at the Pacific Rim Conference in February was a significant indication of political support for the minister of education. There is a "general feeling," the editorial says, that Anwar will be Mahathir's choice to be his successor if and when Mahathir steps down. The editorial also asserts that Mahathir "will continue to broaden Anwar Ibrahim's power and influence" up until the next general election.

Anwar currently holds the influential Education Ministry portfolio and enjoys the support of UMNO state organizations in Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johor, according to the editorial. He has widened his political base through involvement in the National Policy Bureau, an organization which has been used to foster loyalty within UMNO Youth.

Politicians Assess Prospects for Marcos Successor
42000113a Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in
English 12 Feb 89 p 9

[Article by Rene Pastor]

[Excerpts] When Ferdinand Marcos—who may never be allowed back into the country—dies, what are the chances of his followers being able to stage a political comeback? A fair enough chance, a number of analysts have tended to agree. But on the condition they find the right leader to sweep them back into power.

Historically, there is the example of Benazir Bhutto, the first woman head of government in a Muslim country to support this assertion. [passage omitted]

Plainly, the hope that burns in many a loyalist heart is that a member of the extended Marcos political family would be able to follow the same act—that is to use the strongman's death as a springboard to power.

But there are too many differences between Pakistan and the Philippines, to ensure the replication of a Bhutto revival here. Those differences, nonetheless, have not dampened the wishes of the strongman's followers to witness the grand spectacle of a Marcos restoration.

Many analysts believe the key figure to watch among the loyalists would be President Aquino's cousin, Eduardo 'Danding' Cojuangco, the influential businessman who accompanied Marcos into exile three years ago and now lives in California.

The pundits who have picked Danding as Marcos' possible heir apparent include maverick Liberal Party Sen. Ernesto Maceda, Marcos lawyer Rafael Recto, independent oppositionist and former Labor Minister Blas Ople, said Sorsogon Rep. Bonifacio Gillego, an opponent of the deposed leader who exposed his fake war medals.

Cojuangco is a common choice because he has the money to fund the establishment of a political network. Furthermore, his devotion to the former strongman would endear him to Marcos' followers.

Ople explained that Danding "has considerable resources of his own. There is a sense he will be a serious competitor within the opposition for the use of (Marcos' remaining political) assets if he has the mind to use them."

Gillego explained to the CHRONICLE: "The figure to watch is really Danding." He said as well that Speaker Ramon Mitra would be acceptable to either Cojuangco faction as point man should either side wish to be less visible to the public. (Mitra added fuel to the observation by openly saying he doesn't mind allowing Cojuangco back into the country. "There are no charges filed against

Danding up to now...I don't think we have any right to prevent anybody from coming to his country who is not accused in our courts," he asserted.)

Maceda, who has worked closely both with Marcos, the martyred Sen. Benigno Aquino and President Corazon Aquino, remarked that the "so-called Marcos forces would gravitate towards him (Danding) or any political heir of Marcos."

The prospect of Danding Cojuangco as the inheritor of Marcos' political legacy is a real possibility, according to Recto. "He's very close to the (former) president. But he has to come over to assert his leadership and not stay 8,000 miles away."

Gillego observed that Cojuangco "would be more durable" than multi-millionaire businessman Enrique Zobel and his half-hearted efforts to put together the opposition. "People admire him (Danding) because he did not bring his wealth out of the country and knows how to take care of his people."

But there are lingering doubts whether Cojuangco would want to barge into the political limelight or remain a kingmaker in the wings.

University of the Philippines political science Professor Alex Magno observed that Danding was "never really a politician. He cannot just step in and expect the other ambitious persons to step aside."

Others in the running as Marcos heir apparent include established leaders like Vice President Salvador Laurel and oppositionist Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile and rising politicians like Pangasinan congressman Oscar Orbos.

Next to the Marcos-aligned Cojuangco, Ople's best bet would be the vice president. "The opposition under Laurel would consider itself the proper inheritor of the legacy which means the political assets of Marcos will automatically be appropriated by them upon his demise," Magno believed.

The vice president's best virtue, if you could call it that, is "his rank. I see Laurel as the main contender of the opposition for the presidency against President Aquino or any surrogate she will name for 1992," he explained.

Ople, nonetheless, asserted it would "take some skill to convert" the forces left behind by Marcos "into active political assets. What they do with these assets is another thing."

But is Laurel canny and smart enough to get the Marcos vote? Ople believes he is: "I think the vice president is one of the shrewdest politicians in this country even if his public image needs some reconstruction."

Most everybody dismisses the chances of any member of the Marcos family from being able to launch a Bhutto-like comeback. The only one with, at least, the capability is Imee Marcos, some have said.

"If it must remain within the family, Imee is it," Recto admitted. He did not fail to mention though that "Imee is too young."

It would be "ideal" to prepare Marcos' eldest child for the 1992 senatorial race, he related. She could rely on the "solid" ethnic vote of the Ilocos region to put her over the top in the elections, he opined. Then, "she could aim for the presidential elections beyond 1992."

Recto claimed that Imee's asset is the fact that there have been "no cases filed against her" of the hidden-wealth variety filed versus her parents. Thus, she can start with a clean slate.

The problem for Maceda is if Imee's "interest" in politics can be "maintained and I wonder whether President Aquino's record will be such that people will be sympathetic to another female leader in the Philippines. They'll have to get a new, younger leader."

Other observers dismissed the political acumen of the Marcos children. Ople said the "political capacities" of Ferdinand Jr. or Bongbong, Irene and Imee have not been "tested or measured." Maceda acidly commented that Marcos' son, the vice governor of Ilocos Norte, was "only forced" into politics.

Administration Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, for his part, discounted any hopes for Imelda doing an Isabel Peron. Imelda Marcos is "too closely identified" with the former strongman that any "resentment of the people against Mr. Marcos will also translate into resentment against her."

Maceda judged: "The Marcos forces cannot be rebuilt by 1992, maybe at the earliest by 1995 in the local elections and then built up to 1998." The next presidential polls are "still too soon. In the last elections, the KBL got clobbered. They will continue to have a hard time in 1992 carrying a Marcos label."

But Maceda does not rule out a comeback by the loyalists forces which Magno and Pimentel feel is no longer possible.

"It's always possible. Politics in this country grows not so much on positive factors but on a negative vote against the incumbent administration, and if it's the Marcos forces presenting the alternative, it can happen," Maceda reasoned.

Magno ticked off several reasons why the Marcos loyalists would not be able to pull off a Peron-style comeback. One is the absence of a loyalist "party vehicle" as a result of the decimation of the KBL. In contrast, Argentina has an "organized party base" which made possible a Peron revival.

Second, he said that since the 1960s, "all voting trends show the individual has become an independent decision-maker" resulting in a "politicized and cynical constituency" that would be hostile against the demagoguery of a Marcos-style politician.

He also challenged the common notion that Ilocanos were bloc voters. "Marcos loyalists are not there because of Ilocano politics. There are many competitors for the Ilocano vote. The Ilocano vote is not as homogeneous as before."

Pimentel took another tact. The leadership of Marcos was "very personal and that is the reason when he disappeared, the old KBL machinery collapsed along with his disappearance. Nobody could take over from him. If and when Marcos dies, the remnants of his forces here will go along with him to his grave," he believed.

A factor Maceda and Ople singled out which would boost the stock of Marcos' heir is the network Marcos managed to build up in his years in office.

The electrification program in the rural countryside and the numerous roads Marcos built "laid down the physical plant of our national development and is something to remember him by," explained Ople.

Gillego countered though that the Marcos network could be more myth than reality. The residual loyalists in the military establishment have been weeded out with the "recent promotions" and the "retirement" of the Marcos-era military high command. Those in the civilian sector are not willing to launch a revolution for Marcos.

"The only real dangers are the cronies like (Roberto) Benedicto or Danding Cojuangco. They would be dangerous if they use their money. But they will be reluctant even to risk that," Gillego felt.

The only thing sure, it seems, is that the loyalists will still be around for some time to come. The question is how great or small their presence will be.

Columnist Cites 'Detrimental' Influence of Malacanang Advisers

42000108d Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
22 Feb 89 p 4

[Commentary by Ninez Cacho-Olivares in "My Cup of Tea": "Malacanang's 'Bulong' Brigade Scores Again"]

[Text] Frankfurt—Appointing, as well as replacing, ambassadors is a presidential prerogative. There is no quarrel about that. But in exercising that presidential

prerogative to replace an ambassador, procedural aspects of fair play and of due process are usually expected to be upheld by a government that so loudly denounced the absence of fair play during the Marcos dictatorship.

It has happened much too often under the Aquino regime that it is no longer funny. Complaints are lodged against certain officials in Government by anonymous accusers and these individuals are denied the chance to air their side. What they usually get is a "Dear John" letter stating that their services are no longer needed. No reason is usually offered.

Caesar Espiritu, ambassador to Bonn until March, didn't know what hit him. Like the proverbial "wronged wife," he was the last to know that he was being sacked by Mrs. Aquino.

Espiritu received a number of calls from his friends in the Philippines, informing him that, according to the Manila newspapers, an ambassador had been appointed to the post he was occupying. Espiritu was stunned. He couldn't believe it. How could another ambassador be appointed to the Bonn post when it was not vacant?

A week later, on January 21, Espiritu realized that it was indeed possible, under this regime, for Malacanang to appoint another ambassador to Bonn. Mrs. Aquino wrote to officially inform him that Bienvenido Tan, former BIR commissioner, had been appointed to his post. Furthermore, she advised Espiritu that his services would be terminated at the end of February.

On the same day, the German foreign office reportedly called him to inquire about the new development. He could offer no information. He was as much in the dark as the German office was.

But what really happened, some sources say, was that the Aquino "bulong" (whisper) group has once again succeeded in persuading Mrs. Aquino to can yet another official, by feeding her the usual unchecked and unsubstantiated reports. And once again, Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, arrived at a decision on the basis of gossip and rumor.

It has become fairly evident that the "bulong" group, which Mrs. Aquino listens to, has become very powerful. This, however, can be a dangerous situation, for both the nation and the country.

Because the group has the ear of the President, it can keep her isolated and feed her false information. And because Mrs. Aquino seems to place great weight on gossip and rumors peddled by this whispering group, decisions made by her on the basis of gossip may prove detrimental to the Filipinos.

Three years ago, Filipinos had great hope and faith in the new government. The Aquino Government was expected to be vastly different from that which they had overthrown.

And because Mrs. Aquino was a popular president, she was generally viewed as a leader who would be fair and just. And, unlike Marcos, she expected not to be swayed or manipulated by her coterie of advisers and fawning friends.

Mrs. Aquino seems to have fallen into the same trap that ensnared Marcos. Today, her cordon sanitaire appears impregnable. The common *tao* with whom she once mingled freely, no longer have the opportunity to talk to her up close about their problems. Even during her provincial sorties, only those picked and checked out by her people are allowed to come close to her.

Like Marcos, she has begun to distrust the many who wish to see a better Philippines, as well as a better government. She appears to trust only a few and shuns advice, unless it is solicited.

But even that would not be too bad if that small group of trusted allies fed her accurate information, instead of gossip and rumor. And it wouldn't be that bad if, even after hearing the gossip and rumor, Mrs. Aquino would insist on, at the very least, giving her officials the opportunity to present their side.

It has happened much too often to doubt it. She has habitually denied due process to those who have been accused by anonymous persons.

But does one in power truly care about justice and fair play?

Senate Monitors CAFGU Funding in Negros 'Sugar Province'

42000108e Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
27 Feb 89 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Senate committee on national defense and security is monitoring an experiment against communist rebels in Negros Occidental, where the Philippine Constabulary Forward Command (PCFC) and the Civilian Armed Force Geographical Units (CAFGU) are financially supported by the provincial government.

The monitoring work of the committee, led by Sen. Ernesto M. Maceda, was disclosed last Friday when Senate President Pro Tempore Teofisto Guingona Jr. cited the experiment in the country's major sugar-producing province.

Owners of vast sugarlands stood firm in their drive against the rising number of armed communist rebels in the Negros provinces, where the agrarian problem is more serious than in other parts of the country.

Maceda said the funds raised for the insurgency campaign and other "special projects" come from the deduction of P [pesos] 5 for every picul or a "hefty" total of P45 million from nine million piculs raised in sugarlands.

Guingona said there is a "thin line of distinction" on whether the funds go directly to the insurgency operational expense or the people directing the operations.

"It is conducive to abuse as 'donations' may be asked in the future," Guingona said as he pressed for Senate action on his pet bill, creating a citizens' army which is different from volunteer armed groups like the CAFGU.

A CAFGU member is paid by the military a subsistence allowance of P18 daily or P540 a month, Maceda said.

He said his committee will determine whether the P45 million goes to the CAFGU and the PCFC.

Maceda said the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) continues to field the CAFGUs in almost all the provinces in the country despite the absence of rules approved by Congress and the Office of the President.

The CAFGU concept was pushed by the military to replace other armed civilian units by stating during congressional budget hearings that CAFGU members will be better trained and supervised than their predecessors.

Maceda said the Senate leadership promised to give priority to his pending police bill as soon as the Senate approves the organic acts of the Cordillera and Muslim Mindanao autonomous governments.

Maceda also assured Guingona that his committee is refining Guingona's citizen's army bill.

Balweg Dismisses Rebel Government Claim as Propaganda

42000108b Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Feb 89 p 8

[Text] Baguio City—Fr. Conrado Balweg, chairman of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) said yesterday the reported formation of the communist provisional government in the Cordilleras was a mere propaganda tactic of the Communist Party of the Philippines to derail the autonomy movement there.

He said the Cordillera People's Democratic Front is just a "concept paper" of a Cordillera autonomous region under the CPP-NDF (National Democratic Front).

Reacting to a news item which appeared in the CHRONICLE, Balweg said in a press statement that the report was just propaganda similar to past schemes when the

CPP-NPA announced in March, 1987, that their revolutionary government had been formed in Sagada, Mountain Province and in Ifugao.

He added that those rebels who collect "progressive taxes" are bandit-extortionists.

On Abra Gov. Vicente Valera's statement that his province is allegedly run by the communist, Balweg doubted that the governor would make such statement to discredit his administration.

If Varela was quoted correctly in the report, Balweg said the governor's ignorant about the insurgency situation in our province. Balweg was born in Abra, one of the five provinces comprising the Cordillera region.

The former priest admitted that there are some people in the region who are against the CPLA. "They are, in essence, anti-autonomy or simply out to discredit my personality as chairman of a militant group which fought for the political existence of the people of the Cordilleras..."

He said that autonomy would not come to the region without the CPLA and the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA).

Tensions Divide Northern Luzon Officials

42000108c Quezon City WE FORUM in English 13-19 Mar 89 p 3

[Excerpt] Even as the attention of most civilian and military officials has been focused in recent months on the possible renewed outbreak of hostilities in Mindanao, a storm is brewing up in the North, where, it is feared, the politics of goons has come back with a vengeance.

In what seems to be throwback to the "wild, wild west" image of Ilocandia in the 60's, Northern Luzon is fast being embroiled in tension caused by several "fires" that are now burning.

The latest—and most gripping—seems to be the tension in Cagayan Valley, hometown of opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, and now the turf of Gov. Rodolfo Aguinaldo, one of the most controversial military figures.

Aguinaldo—who does not exactly have an enviable human rights record—now stands accused by several mayors and town councilmen of sowing terror in the rebel-infested province. Rep. Domingo Tuzon accused Aguinaldo's henchmen of detaining him, his wife, and several mayors at a checkpoint in Gattaran town last Feb. 25.

He was also denounced in a privilege speech at the House of Representatives for allegedly sowing terror in Cagayan, where tension has been building up as a result

of hostilities between soldiers and rebels, and accusations that the military is protecting bigtime loggers whose operations have denuded the province. The latest power struggle between the controversial Col. Aguinaldo and the congressmen and mayors could only serve to further set heat on an already explosive situation, concerned Cagayanons say.

Meanwhile, Aguinaldo has vehemently denied the solons' charges and dared his detractors to prove their allegations. On the other hand, House Speaker Ramon Mitra and Defense Chief Fidel Ramos have been forced to step into the fray to defuse the situation.

Ramos was reported to have ordered Brig. Gen. Pedro Sistosa, Northern Luzon regional commander, to "take necessary action" to prevent any unusual movement of armed men.

Aguinaldo had earlier denied charges he was setting up a private army, although he had once boasted of training hundreds of locals in jungle warfare to help fight communist rebels who have established a firm foothold in the area.

Also in the North, tension was reported to be building up between Ilocos Norte Gov. Rudy Farinas, and his controversial vice-governor, Col. Rolando Abadilla.

Reports indicated that Farinas had been upset by recent acts of Abadilla that tended to bypass him (Farinas). The youthful but veteran Ilocano politician was reported gearing for a showdown with Abadilla, who was cleared by a military court of charges of illegal possession of firearms and involvement in a plot to overthrow the Aquino government.

Like Aguinaldo, Abadilla is haunted by accusations that he had committed human rights violations during the time of Marcos, when Abadilla headed the dreaded Military Intelligence and Security Group (MISG). [passage omitted]

CPDF Cadre Describes Northern Luzon Provisional Government

42000108a Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English
25 Feb 89 pp 1, 4

[Text] Municipal mayors of the Cordillera Peoples Democratic Front (CPDF) and the New Peoples Army (NPA) provisional government have already been elected and taken their oaths of office.

This was revealed by CPDF members in Baguio, claiming that provisional municipal revolutionary governments are now existing in Abra, Kalinga-Apayao, Ibabela, Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya.

The CPDF said that their elections and setting of the rebel government units started since November last year. Identities of the elected local rebel officials are kept secret.

"Our mayors have their taxation powers, they can make laws and have their own elected municipal councils," a CPDF source claimed. The municipal government has an elected civilian chief of police and that municipal officials are elected by the people through open election.

"One difference of this municipal revolutionary government from other governments is that we don't receive salaries. We have also formulated systems for education and health. Our local court is based on indigenous tribal laws but for now we are only on the level of arbitration," the source said.

The CPDF said that officials took their oaths of office "before the party group and military command" with the basic objective of serving the people.

The council is composed of elected sectoral representatives. "We are now in the process of asking professionals—lawyers, engineers and others to help us in our effort of building the revolutionary government units. We now have informal education centers where we have literacy classes for adults and elementary education for children. We also have paramedics for our rural health programs," the CPDF member said.

MP Views Exchanges With Vietnam

42000118b Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Mar 89 p 4

[Excerpts] A Thai-Vietnamese Friendship Association is to be set up to promote cultural exchanges, the House Foreign Affairs Committee announced yesterday after returning from an eight-day visit to Vietnam.

Committee spokesman Sutham Saengprapun (Progressive, Nakhon Si Thammarat) said the committee will push for the setting up of the association, to be composed of private businessmen.

"While we were there the Vietnamese stressed they wanted to improve their people's economic welfare and thus want good relations with Thailand," Mr Sutham said.

"A friendship association would help towards this end with the two countries establishing cultural, artistic and other ties."

The committee members visited Hanoi, Danang, Hue, and Ho Chi Minh City from March 4-11, and met Vietnam's Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and other government and provincial officials.

Mr Sutham said Vietnamese leaders at every level told the committee they have for a long time allocated most of their resources to fighting wars and now want to improve the lives of their people. [passage omitted]

Thai investment is being sought by Vietnam in fisheries, agriculture, transport, especially marine transport, aviation, tourism, hotels and heavy industry.

Mr Sutham said that while he was in Vietnam a Thai businessman invested in a multi-million-baht beauty contest there. "This shows they are really changing and want to come out to the world," Mr Sutham said, adding, "The women in the contest are quite pretty, too."

Hanoi is also organising a Miss Spring beauty contest for women between the ages of 16-30, and the first prize is a week in Bangkok, Mr Sutham said.

Vietnam wants scientific exchanges, and its Institute of Science and Technology has invited the House Science, Technology and Energy Committee to visit the communist country.

But joint fishing and shrimp farming projects with Thailand have been suspended due to problems with "dishonesty," he said.

As part of its drive to attract investment, Vietnam would allow foreign banks to set up there. "They said they would even allow a purely foreign-owned bank there," Mr Sutham said. [passage omitted]

Possible Joint Mekong River Patrols With Laos

BK1204011089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Apr 89 p 4

[Text] Thailand and Laos may form joint patrols along the Mekong River to reduce tension on both sides of the river, senior Thai military officials said yesterday.

Director of the Supreme Command's information centre Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, said a direct telephone link between the military chiefs is also being considered.

He said Laos wants an end to the current separate patrols because they can and have caused conflicts between the two countries.

The Laotian request for a joint patrol was made during a meeting in Vientiane between an 80-member Thai delegation led by Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut and a Lao team headed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Sisavat Keobounphan.

The meeting was the first to be held by the Thai-Lao committee, established last year after a truce ended three months of fighting over a disputed area near Phitsanulok.

"We accept the request because conflicts no longer exist between our countries," Narudon said.

He quoted the Laotian delegates as saying that the presence of heavily-armed Thai patrol boats made Laos feel "uneasy".

Deputy Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Somkhuan Suwan said the Laotian request would be forwarded to the Cabinet.

Narudon said that the current patrols on the border river were aimed at preventing smuggling activities and drug trafficking.

"Laos wants officials of the two countries to be in the same boat because it fears separate actions might trigger disputes," he said.

Yesterday's talks did not include the unsolved border conflict over Romklao Village in Phitsanulok.

"We should start with simpler problems and move to more difficult ones, not the other way round," Narudon said.

The delegates split into seven sub-committees to discuss legal affairs, public health, agriculture, rural development, communications, investment and tourism.

The Laotians also urged Thailand to open more border crossings to promote trade while both sides agreed they should cooperate in promoting their tourist industries.

Laos also proposed that a direct telephone link be established between Gen Sisavat and Thai military leaders, Somkhuan said.

Commerce Ministry Sources Comment on PRK Ventures

42070075a Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] A Ministry of Commerce news source said that on 1 February, Mr Prawet Thawiphon, the former deputy manager of the Dairy Farming Promotion Organization of Thailand, submitted a letter to Mr Subin Pinkhayan, the minister of commerce, on behalf of the Thuanchai Industries Company Ltd, which produces furniture. He submitted the letter in order to request permission to import timber from Cambodia. This company also asked the government to open additional border transit points in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

The news source said that Thailand is now engaged in border trading with Cambodia, or "ant army" trading. This is a one-way trade, with Thailand exporting consumer goods to Cambodia. If the government opens checkpoints to permit free trade, Thailand will benefit greatly from this trade, because we will be able to import goods that are in great demand, such as hardwoods, gurun oil trees, sal timber, and valuable gemstones.

"Today, Cambodia wants Thailand to build roads for them. The Wanchai group has proposed building a hydroelectric dam in exchange for a timber concession to more than 2 million cubic meters of timber. The Cambodian faction headed by Mr Hun Sen, which is thought to control much of Cambodia today, has expressed a desire to trade with Thailand directly. The government should support opening border transit points in order to establish free trade. If the government can't do this, it should allow the Thuanchai Company to engage in trade on its behalf. This could be done by allowing a member of the company to serve as the consul general in Cambodia. The Thai government could back this trade either officially or unofficially. This would benefit Thailand greatly."

Army Spokesman on Parliamentarian Trips to PRK

42070075c Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai
25 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Lt Gen Naritdon Detchapradit, the director of the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters, talked with reporters on 24 February at Supreme Command Headquarters about whether the trip that MPs made to Koh Kong, Cambodia, was a mistake. He said that in his view, there shouldn't be any problems. Citizens are free to travel and engage in trade. But the goods must not be on the restricted list, and they must have a transit pass. All of those people had the right to go there, but they had to obtain permission from Cambodian officials. He said that from what he knows, they received authorization from local officials only. He said

that he doesn't know if that was proper or not. It's the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that would know the answer to that. The military is not concerned with such matters. The military's duty is to defend the country.

The director of the Information Department added that as for traveling to Burma, Burmese officials have stipulated that with the exception of Thais, foreigners wishing to visit Burma must arrive by airplane. Thais who wish to trade or travel in Burma must obtain a transit pass. Otherwise, they will be charged with entering the country illegally.

Editorial Comments on 'Noninterference' in Cambodia

42070075b Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
23 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Remove Ourselves First"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The terrible loss of life and property in Cambodia stems from the backing provided by outsiders in a struggle to win a political victory. But they have not considered the reality. If the countries that are backing the killing stop interfering and stop supporting the fighting, the Cambodian people should be able to solve their own administrative problems.

Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said that the Cambodians are now being given a greater chance to choose their own path and solve the problems themselves. Thus, the four Cambodian factions must reconsider the correctness of their positions and decide whether they will continue to kill each other or whether they will allow the Cambodian people to improve their lives, rebuild the country, and choose an administrative system without outside interference.

As for refraining from interfering in Cambodia, Thailand must bear a heavy burden and show great resolve in order to set an example for other countries. Thailand has been placed in a very difficult situation because of the civil war in Cambodia. If Thailand can shake off its responsibilities, which are the cause of all the trouble, there will be peace in Cambodia. We must be the first to stop interfering so that others will follow our example.

Central Bank Governor on Access to Foreign Capital

42070075d Bangkok NAO NA in Thai
27 Feb 89 pp 7, 14

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mr Kamchon Sathirakun, the governor of the national bank, was the opening speaker at a seminar on the future trends and directions of the Thai securities market. He said that Thailand must quickly develop its capital market. This is because there will be a great need for capital during the next 3-4 years, that is, about 500 billion a year.

In the past, capital mobilization by the securities market has been limited to Bangkok, the nearby provinces, and the large provinces that are regional centers. But there are many other places where capital can be mobilized. There are large sums of money outside the formal system, but the people are ready to take the risk if they can earn a higher rate of return than the interest on savings accounts, such as by buying shares in the market.

Foreign investors are interested in investing in Thailand, because the market is expanding. Our basic economic factors are strong, and there is much room for further growth. The public and private sectors are cooperating to ensure that the capital to debt ratio increases with respect to the investment programs, which means that more shares will be offered.

There are various ways to promote the securities market. One is to revise the laws and regulations that pose an obstacle to development, such as the public laws, the currency laws that do not cover the new financial entities, and the state enterprise laws enacted in order to distribute shares to the public.

Besides this, efforts are being made to develop the government bond market and private sector loan shares in order to mobilize long-term capital. Efforts are being made to encourage large businesses to join the securities market, increase the number of types of entities that can be purchased on the equities market, and support various types of investors, such as provident funds. There are now 645 such funds with capital totaling 4,048.1 million baht. There are many small investors. Measures must be enacted to ensure the owners of these activities that they will not be taken over by large investors or foreigners.

We must support establishing an institute to rank the trustworthiness of businesses. Ways must be found to disclose reliable business data. Companies registered in Thailand must be encouraged to register on foreign

securities markets in order to mobilize foreign capital for investment. The national bank will audit the securities companies to ensure that they they conduct their operations properly.

The governor of the national bank emphasized the importance of ethics in private-sector business activities, particularly for brokers. [passage omitted]

National Population Statistics Reported

BK2104032589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] The country's population has topped 54 million, Director-General of the Local Administration Department Anek Sitthiprasat said yesterday.

He said the kingdom's official population, according to December 1988 statistics, was 54,960,917

The latest figure, he said, showed an increase of 1,087,779 persons over the 1987 statistics.

The breakdown of the latest figure was 27,574,256 males and 27,386,661 females.

Bangkok's population stood at 5,716,779—2,866,677 males and 2,850,102 females.

Ranong still is the least populated province with 107,808 people.

Apart from Bangkok, there are 14 provinces with a population of over one million. They are:

Nakhon Ratchasima 2,325,124, Ubon Ratchathani 1,862,413, Udon Thani 1,768,241, Khon Kaen 1,649,546, Buriram 1,403,383, Nakhon Si Thammarat 1,396,209, Chiang Mai 1,345,715, Sisaket 1,282,303, Surin 1,258,059, Roi Et 1,202,645, Nakhon Sawan 1,072,876, Songkhla 1,060,029, Chaiyaphum 1,016,000 and Chiang Rai with 1,009,608 people.

POLITICAL

Tran Xuan Bach Addresses Professors Meeting
BK2204080889 Hanoi VNA in English
0700 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22—A get-together of 15 newly-conferred professors and 87 associate professors of Marxism-Leninism was held here yesterday by the party Central Committee's Commission for Sciences and Education.

Addressing the participants, Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, said that the conferment of the titles of professor and associate professor this time has once again affirmed our party's viewpoint on the important role of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in our party and people's revolutionary struggle. As affirmed in the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the party Central Committee, he said, Marxism-Leninism is always the ideological foundation of our party guiding the entire revolutionary cause of our people. Renovation in thinking is aimed to overcome what is incorrect and enrich the correct ideas about the era and socialism and to creatively apply and develop, not to deviate from the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

MILITARY

Rear Services General Department Director Interviewed
42090195 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 89 p 2

[Interview with Lt Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen, Vice Minister of National Defense and Director of the Rear Services General Department, in the offices of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Perfecting Assurance Mechanism, Formula in Conjunction With Promoting Production and Strengthening Management Aimed at Stabilizing the Lives of the Troops; Troops' Lives Basically Stabilized—Many Impediments in Mechanism Must Be Overcome—Production Has Strategic Significance—Weak Steps, Especially Management, Must Be Overcome"; date of interview not given]

[Text] [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] General, what worthwhile results were attained by the rear services sector during 1988?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen] During 1988, the army's rear services sector was faced with its most severe challenges of the past decade. During a period in the country of slowly developing production and inability to make both ends meet, serious imbalances adversely affected the mission of providing rear services. Although the party and state issued many important resolutions and directives on concern for the lives of the troops, material stocks were scarce and achievement by a number of sectors and local areas was not unified so there

were many impediments in the mechanism and the supply formula was also unstable. Meanwhile, prices rose rapidly, weather conditions were complex, sources of supplies and raw materials for production by rear services enterprises were not sufficient or firm, etc.

In rear services work, it is necessary on one hand to answer many top priority requirements for combat, combat readiness, force mobility and volunteer troop withdrawal, and on the other hand to deal daily with the difficulties of everyday life. Because units endeavored through subjective efforts to find every method of overcoming difficulties and organizing receipt from the state while simultaneously striving to produce and create resources for additional subsistence, the living conditions of the troops have basically not declined and in many units have stabilized, including the most severe periods in which not one location or unit missed a meal. A number of units were transferred to new locations and had to engage in production labor, build housing and swiftly stabilize barracks, warehouses and camp shops. Therefore, under extremely difficult conditions, rear services struggled to complete the missions assigned by upper echelons and to keep the difficulties of rear services work from adversely affecting the mission of the unit. The missions of meeting the requirements of sudden combat on the battlefield, large-scale force movement and transfer, and training and practice to build forces were all fully assured, in some cases exceeding the material quantity and time requirements assigned by the ministry.

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] While many difficulties still exist in the socioeconomic situation, the state is implementing a mechanism of one commercial business price for all goods supplied to the armed forces. In your opinion, what impediments must be overcome in providing rear services to maintain the lives of the troops?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen] Yes, we will still have difficulties, and some of them could even be severe!

The state's mechanism of one commercial business price for all goods supplied the armed forces in accordance with a resolution of the Party Central Committee has its advantages but there are initially many impediments. The advantages are that the troops have direct management and autonomous use of ration and subsistence allowances according to their own standards. If unable to purchase goods according to the norms, they still have the money (naturally a check). Previously, when the two-price mechanism was practiced and the state (Ministry of Finance) compensated supply and production sectors, 80 to 90 percent of the ration and subsistence allowances and a large part of the budget funds used to receive materials for daily living were held by supply agencies and units. If unable to accept all disbursements supplied by the state, the authorized fund level was also lost. Thus, clearly the troops did not receive a full and fixed quantity.

A year of implementing the one-price mechanism has shown great strengths but also a number of difficulties and impediments. Although the Ministry of National Defense has submitted many proposals and suggestions to the Council of Ministers and other ministries and sectors to concentrate on active resolution and handling, only a portion of the difficulties have been overcome and many problems requiring continuous and basic solution still exist. First of all, on the legal basis, the Council of Ministers issued Decision 163/HDBT (26 May 1988) stipulating the source and formula of supplying goods to ensure the living conditions of the armed forces. The Ministry of National Defense joined other concerned ministries and sectors in discussing and unifying inter-ministerial circulars (National Defense-Agriculture and Food Industry; National Defense-Home Trade; National Defense-Marine Products; National Defense-Energy; National Defense-Forestry; National Defense-Light Industry; National Defense-Public Health, etc.) to develop and implement Decision 163/HDBT. To this time, because achievement organization has not been unified and the mechanism has not been uniform, many obstacles and obstructions have been encountered that the army cannot resolve by itself.

—First, prices have risen too fast (day after day), including those stipulated by the state and local areas. Meanwhile, the national defense budget must remain the same as set by the plan at the beginning of the year. Although partial compensation has been made for a number of specific items, it has been insignificant compared with cost overrun expenditures. Consequently, the only alternative has been to retain the original ration and subsistence expense level as calculated in the budget plan, in substance curtailing the standards of the troops. This is contrary to the position and viewpoint of the party and state that: the troops must be assured stable living conditions and supplied in kind, in full standards, sufficient quantities, good quality and on schedule.

—Second, sectors and local areas must continue to thoroughly understand and unify the concept and achievement organization as stipulated in the principle as well as formula and method of supplying goods to ensure the living conditions of the army precisely in accordance with the theme of the Council of Ministers decision and related documents and circulars, and the army must do the same regarding its own echelons and units. It is necessary to strictly and fully implement the signing and handling of contracts between army units and supply agencies, especially in payment by check through bank account transfer, not through the use of cash. Upper echelon agencies of supply (business) units must have methods of effectively creating conditions for meeting the needs of those supply units in capital for maintaining and developing production and business, and simultaneously possessing sufficient strength to ensure that support to the army is regular and continuous, especially in cash funds.

—Third, the price of supplied goods must be relatively stabilized to ensure the living requirements of the troops.

The state must have conditions for stabilizing the price of grain supplied from agricultural tax sources. If changes occur, adjustments should be made only after a period of 6 months to a year.

Concerning food and goods answering other daily requirements, supply agencies and units must have methods of stabilizing prices in accordance with periods in the contracts signed with army units, especially for each fund. The Ministry of Finance should promptly ensure a budget following requirements of the Ministry of National Defense expenditure plan. The Finance Department (Ministry of National Defense) is responsible for swiftly transferring plan funds so units can repay trade sectors at the very beginning of the quarter or month, aimed at alleviating difficulties and losses for business sectors when cost overruns occur.

Enterprises producing military clothing, equipment and supplies in accordance with state order norms should also possibly stabilize prices as for grain.

By doing this, surely troop living conditions would have many difficulties alleviated and be constantly stabilized, and the national defense budget would also suffer few "false" fluctuations.

—Fourth, raise the quality of goods for the army, primarily clothing and military equipment. On that basis, gradually reduce the quantity and increase the period of use.

—Fifth, study a consolidation of supply points and receipt planning centers. For example: the provision of troop rations alone, long conducted by up to 10 management and supply related ministries and committees, could now be primarily concentrated in the Ministry of Home Trade. Consolidation into a few sectors and a number of enterprises specializing in the production and supply of materials for the army would reduce dispersion and overlapping missions. For a number of goods, the state could implement a form of contract bids to select enterprises engaged in efficient production, especially concerning quality and reasonable prices.

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] In the 1988 rear services instructions, the Ministry of National Defense stated that "extreme emphasis must be given to the production of additional material sources to assist daily living." In your opinion, how should our army commanders carry out production?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen] Production labor is the nature and fine tradition of our army. Practice during the past few years has shown that thanks to promotion of production labor and economic work, the entire army and each individual unit have been able to overcome difficulties in daily living, policy, capital construction, etc.

The resolution of the Central Military Party Committee concerning the military mission for the 2 years of 1989 and 1990 confirmed that viewpoint and continued to verify that the army has a mission of production labor and participation in economic construction following the line and policy of the party, the laws of the state and the instructions of the Ministry of National Defense to partially meet its own needs and to create property for society, achieve coordination between the economy and national defense, between national defense and the economy, between training and combat and increased production, etc.

The army is presently in a process of force and organization adjustment and must continue to study and define a production management mechanism consistent with the course and mission of the units following three forms: professional economic work, state-operated enterprises and standing combat readiness and training units. No matter what the form of production organization, it is still necessary: to follow a general course ensuring successful completion of the national defense mission; while simultaneously developing the strengths of each region and unit and with a production labor obligation for every cadre, soldier, worker and civil servant. Fully utilize the capacity of machinery and creativity of the masses, thoroughly exploit every available production capability, and expand joint enterprise and association to produce, process and manufacture goods to support the lives of the troops and for export and capital construction.

Units specializing in economic production and state-operated enterprises must shift to and properly implement the socialist economic accounting and management mechanism in accordance with Resolution 217/HDBT. For standing combat readiness forces, production must follow a consistent scale and form that emphasizes increased production of grain, food, consumer goods, and construction materials, afforestation and essential technical services suited to unit capabilities, assisting to ensure rear services, improve living conditions, balance requirements, implement policy, etc. No matter what, production must also have the effectiveness calculated, must be firmly managed with equitable use and distribution, etc.

Production and economic activity must be truly through the labor and intellectual efforts of the worker producing material goods, definitely not through a style of trade for profit to enjoy price differences, and increasingly not to provide nonspecific contracts to soldiers and detachments to run about delivering money and products, and arbitrarily using national defense materials and equipment to engage in economic work (except when authorized).

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] We know that in the area of providing rear services, the weakest link is still the management aspect. Why? What is your opinion on how units must overcome this?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen] That is so. During the period in which there are still many difficulties in the socioeconomic situation, negativisms in life are occurring in a complex fashion to abnormally effect all activities of the army. The rear services sector is responsible for directly managing, using and distributing material resources to ensure that the troops can follow the viewpoint of "1 bowl of rice, 1 dong, 1 cigarette, 1 centimeter of cloth, etc. must go straight to the soldier" as taught by Uncle Ho.

However, units still reveal many shortcomings and weaknesses in this aspect. Instances of material being allowed to deteriorate, degrade and be used contrary to regulations, especially grain, gasoline and oil, medicines, construction materials, finances, etc. still occur with some locations failing to fully investigate responsibility for waste and corruption.

The cause of this situation is in one aspect an effect of social life; but is primarily due to the fact that leaders and commanders at all levels have not yet concentrated their full concern on teaching a concept to every cadre and soldier of respect and thorough maintenance in conservation of the material-technical-financial base. The ranks of cadres and men engaged in rear services work are still limited in abilities and standards, especially in the area of economic management, are not yet sensitive to the requirement for renovating the rear services assurance mechanism and formula, and have not yet properly fulfilled their function as a staff for unit leadership and command in this field.

To create a change in rear services management aspects, beginning 1989, truly the "year of quality," each unit must have methods of specific disbursement in management, receipt, transportation, distribution and use, including in the production, processing and ordering of goods and in consumption. Material and financial norms and quotas must be reexamined for close adherence to reality. The use of material and funds, from small to large-scale, must have an objective and produce results. Stockpiled materials require strict management with complete and prompt achievement of a system of inventory, liquidation and settlement. Inspection, control and reexamination must develop effects and become a regular procedure to correct every occurrence of lax management, arbitrary use, waste and corruption.

Management is a science and at the same time a leadership and command art. In conjunction with receipt and production to create resources, firm management accompanied by thorough conservation are underlying and basic methods allowing units to strive in completing their mission, in giving proper concern to living conditions, and in limiting negativism within the unit.

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] Do you have anything further to say to the readers of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN?

[Li Gen Nguyen Trong Xuyen] Rear services work is the task of the party, the state and the entire people and army.

Last year, our army was able to maintain stable living conditions due to the decisive policies and methods of the Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, and to the efforts of all sectors to assure concern and supply. On the other hand, the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense regularly provided close leadership, direction and supervision. The General Staff, Political General Department, Technical General Department and forces throughout the army provided guidance, assistance and coordination in attaining definite victory.

Those directly responsible for this work are extremely concerned, thinking only about how our troops can be relieved of their hardships and difficulties, have a stable rear area, and increase their combat strength. We will make extreme efforts but must have the entire army and people, especially economic sectors, give continued care, nurturing and creation of favorable conditions for the sectors and rear services to complete their mission.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, as an agency for fairly profound discussion of renovation, has actively expressed and criticized rear services work. In the columns "National Defense for All the People" or "Contributing Opinions," many leaders of ministries, sectors and mass organizations, and concerned readers have expressed their opinions on the lives of the troops. Some have proposed positions and policies aimed at assisting the army to alleviate its difficulties and strive to complete the political mission.

Sincere thanks to you, the readers and the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

ECONOMIC

Joint Fishing Venture With Soviet Union

42090189 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by Khac Binh: "SEAPRIMFICO After 6 Months"]

[Text] The first Vietnamese-Soviet joint fishing enterprise, whose name is SEAPRIMFICO, was launched 6 months ago. It is a cooperative venture between the SEAPRODEX Corporation and the Soviet Far East PRIMORYPROM Marine Products Federation. This marked the first concrete step in expanding the fishing activities and combining the strengths of the two countries. The Soviet fishing industry has had large yields, catching tens of millions of tons of fish a year, but its processing sector, particularly export processing, is not developed. Conversely, Vietnam's processing sector is quite strong—almost all of the marine products processing enterprises, many of which are located in Ho Chi

Minh City, have installed new equipment and carry on production using advanced techniques—but the supply of raw materials is uneven. Consequently, the equipment has not been used to full capacity. Refrigeration Enterprise 6, one of SEAPRODEX's large enterprises, was selected to serve as one side of the cooperative venture. It has fixed assets valued at \$3.34 million and liquid assets valued at \$1.29 million, which account for 50 percent of the assets of the joint enterprise. The Soviet Union contributed capital in the form of a 300-ton refrigerated cargo ship valued at \$1,462,000 and raw materials, including shrimp, fish, and squid. Today, SEAPRIMFICO employs 650 workers. It has processing enterprises and a refrigerated cargo ship. It carries on marine products business activities and supplies raw materials to a number of marine products processing enterprises. Nguyen Ngoc Son, the director general of SEAPRIMFICO, said that in 1988 the Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with 1,000 tons of fish and squid for processing. Of that, 700 tons were sent to the processing enterprises of the joint enterprise, and almost 300 tons were supplied to the Ha Long joint enterprise in Haiphong. Besides frozen shrimp, which is a traditional item, there are now additional raw materials. The enterprises are processing squid fillets, frozen squid pieces, and frozen squid heads for export to Australia and Hong Kong. As a result, the export value in 1988 increased to \$8.1 million, an increase of \$2.6 million as compared with the 1987. The net profit was more than \$200,000.

In 1989, the joint enterprise plans to build another 500-ton refrigerated warehouse and a processing shop in order to increase the capacity to store raw materials and products and to increase the processing capacity. The Soviet Union will provide 20,000 tons of fish, shrimp, and squid to Vietnam, of which 2-3,000 tons will be shrimp. This rather large amount of raw materials will be supplied to SEAPRIMFICO's processing enterprises based on their capacity to receive and process the raw materials. The rest will be sent to the marine products processing enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City and in other provinces and cities based on letting out work on contract or selling the raw materials to them directly. At the beginning of this year, SEAPRIMFICO expanded operations and began cooperating with the Soviet National Marine Products Corporation and the Dong Oan Corporation of South Korea in catching, processing, and marketing marine products. By agreement, SEAPRIMFICO will purchase 11,000 tons of "min thai" fish, a type of fish commonly found in Soviet waters, from the Soviet Union and rent the Dong San Ho from South Korea, a ship with the capacity to process 200 tons of raw materials a day. The ship will operate during the months of February and March in the Sea of Okhotsk. The products will include fish fillets, fish eggs, and fish meal. After the raw materials have been processed, they will be packaged by the Dong Oan Corporation in South Korea.

With production and business activities expanding like this, it is certainly possible for SEAPRIMFICO to show an export value of \$20 million (double that of 1988) and

a net profit of \$800,000 (an increase of more than \$300,000 as compared with 1988). The average income of the workers here will also increase to the equivalent of \$70 a month (in 1988 their income was the equivalent of \$50).

Six months is not long enough to arrive at any firm conclusions about the production results of a unit, but the results of SEAPRIMFICO's first 6 months of operations have given both sides confidence about the benefits to be derived from expanding Vietnamese-Soviet fishing activities.

Ho Chi Minh City-Leningrad Cooperation Talks
42090187A Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 4 Mar 89 p 1

[Article by "H.S.": "Ho Chi Minh City and Leningrad Delegations Evaluate Results of Cooperation in 1988"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 3 March, at the office of the municipal party committee, a delegation of representatives of the party committee and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City, headed by Nguyen Vo Danh, secretary of the standing committee of the municipal party committee, held a discussion with a delegation of the Leningrad provincial party committee, headed by its secretary, D.N. Filipov. The two sides examined the situation of the implementation of the cooperation agreements that were signed in November 1987.

The two delegations agreed that cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Leningrad achieved a number of initial results in the acceptance of orders for the processing of products, in accordance with contracts, from the Leningrad establishments, such as leather and artificial leather items, jewelry made of precious stones and ivory, textiles and ready-made clothing, watch cases, sports equipment, medical equipment, etc. Some units discussed the formation of joint enterprises. During the 1988-1989 2-year period the value of goods exchanged between the Kupchinsky store and the Rotkov commercial enterprise, and the Municipal General Commercial Corporation, will amount to 4.5 million rubles.

The two sides also brought up some remaining problems: there has been a failure to appoint representatives with sufficient authority to make timely decisions on the spot; there have not been selected forms of cooperation in contracted work and joint operations that are economically effective and benefit both sides; and there has been no cooperation in the sphere of television and radio, the exchange of tourist groups, the acceptance of labor units of Ho Chi Minh City for work in Leningrad, and the opening of stores to introduce Vietnamese products.

On 6 March the two sides will sign agreements to supplement cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and its sister city Leningrad in 1989.

Foreign-Funded Hotel To Be Built in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1904045989 Hanoi VNA in English
1505 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—Work has started on the construction of a tourist hotel in Ho Chi Minh City under the name of Holiday Inn Saigon.

The project is jointly undertaken by the Crystal Centre Properties International of Hong Kong and the Tourist Bureau of Ho Chi Minh City. It is expected that part of the 500-room Holiday Inn Saigon will be commissioned in 1990. At the ground-breaking ceremony, Franz Vierbachor, representative of the Hong Kong corporation, handed over to the vice chairman of the city people's committee a cheque for 100,000 U.S. dollars for building a park in the city.

For its part, the Sheraton International Corporation of the United States has expressed its desire to build a chain of tourist hotels in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and in Central Vietnam.

Helicopter Corporation Serves Oil, Gas Sector
BK1804135289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] In order to serve oil exploration and exploitation efforts in the southern continental shelf, the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department set up a helicopter corporation in Vung Tau on 4 April 1985.

Starting out with two B-8 helicopters with three flight crews, the corporation now has seven helicopters with 12 flight crews totaling more than 50 members. Even though they had no prior experience in flying over the sea, the corporation's pilots now can fly to distant oil fields and offshore islands. On certain days, as many as 18 flights, including nighttime emergency flights, were conducted by the corporation to various drilling platforms under conditions where wind velocity reached 18 meters per second.

After 4 years of operation, the corporation has attained 8,000 flight hours and has ensured safety transport for the oil and gas sector.

United Nations Provides Computer System for Ho Chi Minh City

42090187B Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 4 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The United Nations has purchased for the Municipal Statistical Department a microcomputer system and a minicomputer to rapidly process data to serve the general population census in the municipality and the former B2 region on 1 April 1989. With that computer system, the processing of the census data will be completed within 1 year instead of 3 years, as was the case in the 1979 general census. The Statistical Department can

also help the services, departments, sectors, and units process data and help correct the present situation of insufficient, inaccurate, and untimely information.

The Statistical Department has sent two groups of computer specialists to take data processing training in Thailand and West Germany.

Production Sector Increases Clothing Exports
42090180b Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
17 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] This year, the sewing sector has plans to produce 63 million ready-made products for export, including 33 million by centrally operated enterprises and 30 million by local basic sewing units. This is the highest level plan ever formulated.

Besides investment to expand production capabilities and increase the amount of modern specialized use equipment for 11 enterprises under direct federation management, the federation is also assisting local areas throughout the nation to develop many basic units sewing export goods. There are presently 40 sewing enterprises and cooperatives in the country engaged in the contract production of export goods. The Minh Chau Sewing Enterprise (in Da Nang City) and the Phu Nhuan Sewing Enterprise (in Ho Chi Minh City) are two recently established privately operated sewing facilities that also participate in producing export goods. Last year, basic units were supplied with 2,288 pieces of modern equipment and machinery, including more than 1,000 pieces imported from capitalist countries, assisting in the production of 43.8 million ready-made products for export with receipts of nearly 81 million rubles-dollars.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have invested capital to newly construct, expand and improve thousands of square meters of shops to swiftly increase capabilities for sewing export goods, especially the sewing of export goods according to a 19 May agreement with the Soviet Union. Hanoi has constructed an additional 5,000 square meters of shops, supplied hundreds of new machines, and attracted thousands of laborers and is assisting eight ready-made clothing cooperatives in the city with the conditions necessary to produce export goods.

Ho Chi Minh City has the highest rate of development with eight precincts constructing sewing enterprises to attract the participation of thousands of laborers.

Basic level sewing units have business and production autonomy in formulation of production plans, signing contracts with neighboring units, distribution of supplies, raw materials, profits, etc., making full payment to the state and raising the living standards of the laborer.

Phenomenon of 'Surplus Electricity' Noted
42090187C Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 4 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] "Surplus electricity!" That seems very strange and surprises many people. Electricity is an indispensable "product" for daily activities, production, commerce, services, etc., and in general for a civilized life. For many years now we have suffered a chronic electricity shortage and electricity has become "merchandise" to obtain which the purchasers must "beg" the seller. Despite the appearance of the Tri An hydroelectricity plant, which is now operating at half capacity, it is estimated that it will meet only part of the demand for electricity. After Tri An we will continue to encounter difficulties with regard to electricity and will have to continue to build many more power plants, such as the Ham Thuan power plant, the construction of which has just officially begun.

However, during the past month a seemingly unbelievable but true fact was noted: surplus electricity. Every day, between a few hundred thousand to half a million Kwh of electricity were sent out over the grid but no one consumed them. They entered a "void" and caused the state to lose tens of thousands of dong.

That appeared to be "abnormal," but there was a reason for it. First of all, although two generators of the Tri An hydroelectricity plant became operational, the electricity consumption norm that was set was practically the same as that during the period in which serious difficulties were encountered with regard to electricity. There was unused electricity, but the people who helped the electricity sector use its surplus electricity were punished: they had to pay double when they used more than the norm. Meanwhile, during February the price of electricity increased once again. The electricity bills of the families of cadres, workers, and civil servants increased seven-fold! According to the new electricity cost, on the average, if a worker (with the lowest salary) only used his full allotment of electricity he would have to pay an amount equal to 13 percent of his salary. Therefore, the common tendency of the families of workers, cadres, and civil servants is to economize on electricity to the maximum.

February was also a month in which the production installations—the principal consumers—were not very active. One seldom encountered the producers, especially in the small industry-handicrafts sector, at the factories, for they were usually in Nha Trang, Da Lat, Vung Tau, etc. The total value of output of the city's industrial-commercial sector in February 1989 was only 74.7 percent of that in January 1989, and in the small industry-handicrafts sector it amounted to only 67.3 percent. In the central industrial bloc in the city, in 15 of the total of 18 sectors—all except the electricity, construction materials, and metal products production sectors—production levels were lower than the previous month. In the local industrial-commercial sector the production of 17 out of the total of 18 sectors—all except

the printing and cultural products sector—declined. Among them, many important sectors such as ferrous metals, machinery and equipment production, electricity and electronics, chemicals, rubber, paper, forestry products processing, food products, textiles, dyed goods, ready-made clothing, etc., declined between 26.4 percent and 42.9 percent.

One can easily think of the main reason for the decline of industrial, small industry, and handicraft production: the Tet holidays. This year Tet festivals and leave-taking lasted longer than in past years. Practically none of the industrial production units resumed operation until the 8th day of the first lunar month. However, there were, in addition, many difficulties which limited production. First of all, the prices of materials and raw materials for production were adjusted upward, which caused many enterprises to have to temporarily suspend production to recalculate their production plans, production costs, economic contracts, etc. In addition, in February 1989 the price of gold suddenly fluctuated many times, which caused the installations, especially in the small industry-handicraft sectors, to reduce their production rate and wait for the price of gold to stabilize, so that they could calculate their capability to repay capital. Finally, during the recent period foreign goods—such as household goods, locks, sewing machines, bicycles, granulated sugar, artistic goods, knitted items, soap powder, cigarettes, etc.—have flooded the city in increasingly greater quantities, and have competed with domestic goods and adversely affected production.

With regard to the "surplus electricity" and the slowdown in production, from initial analyses one sees the very great role played by inappropriate policies and management measures, especially the price policy and the policy toward protecting domestic products. That demands prompt resolution by the management echelons.

Banking Sector Blamed for Cash Shortage

42090180c Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese

22 Feb 89 p 1

['Words and Actions Forum' column by Minh Tam:
"Discussing Cash Again"]

[Text] Recently, NHAN DAN published several opinions from readers on the cash shortage but those who talk continue to talk and those who act remain still. As for the market, the situation of exchanging goods for goods continues to expand; many laborers receive wages in goods which they sell at a lower price to purchase other necessary goods; and farmers in many places sell the products from this season through the next to obtain cash, no small hindrance to production. Why is it that the paper published the article "Words and Actions" but the responsible sector has not yet acted? Possibly because all the words have not been said and the address is unclear. I agree with Thanh Son and a number of other writers expressing their opinions in the party newspaper

that in ascertaining why the cash shortage has been so illogically protracted, it is necessary first of all to ask the banking sector. A shortage of retail goods is first the responsibility of the domestic trade sector; production of few consumer goods with poor quality is the responsibility of the industrial sector; if prices are confused, it is necessary to "knock" the materials sector; poor order and security is the responsibility of the internal affairs sector, etc. However, neither should the readers be given a simple reply like the article of the Customs General Department published on page 3 of the 19 January 1989 issue of NHAN DAN. After it was reported that National Assembly law on export-import duties as directed by Decree 08 of the Council of Ministers was not being properly implemented; the Customs General Department reported to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, agreeing to make corrections but expressing regret that, because the document had still not been received, implementation would continue as before.

In the banking sector are also those who say that because our country still has serious inflation, when calculating that the cash plan requires 100, upper echelons only approve 50 and only make piecemeal distribution not in keeping with requirement levels and use periods, at times the Chairman of the Council of Ministers directly distributing a few million dong to local areas. I do not agree with such blame and think it is necessary primarily to examine whether the banking sector has properly fulfilled its functions and responsibilities. I think in strategy as well as the annual state plan period, the State Bank with its apparatus must accurately calculate and clearly and basically brief the degree of inflation, the requirements for actively and simultaneously resisting inflation with the effective use of cash tools, and the methods needed to uniformly resist inflation with production as the base, circulation and distribution as assault forces and foreign economy to assist. Inflation control must be carried out during a period of economic strategy aimed at achieving periodic specific results. During the process of applying methods until inflation is successfully controlled, a policy is needed to compensate for the losses of laborers with cash incomes and to restrain the haggling created by these very methods. From the central government to the sectors and echelons, the themes above must be thorough and consistent before banks are able to actively resolve the cash problem.

First of all, banks must promptly restore confidence, like the bank in the 3rd Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other locations, by pledging to the customers to guarantee cash disbursements at least to the level of their total deposits, and afterwards to make additional necessary disbursement within the purview of their account balance. Here also is a need for the banking sector to strictly reexamine the granting of loans, especially when shifting to business accounting; loans should be made only within the actual amount of capital held, not by paper recorded in the account and failing to have the cash at the moment of use; which is only profitable

for the bank, both increasing the source of capital and increasing the debt remainder to collect additional interest. It is possibly because of this that the Hanoi Bank announced a 6 or 7 billion surplus but cash debts were not below 40 or 50 billion; and that the entire banking sector after 6 months of operation has exceeded planned levels with receipts of nearly 100 billion dong.

However, the issue cropping up in cash, capital, loans, interest rates and bank profits is the need for official opinions from the banking sector precisely in keeping with the meaning of words and actions.

Ho Chi Minh City Exports Agricultural Products

42090180a Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese

15 Feb 89 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City's Export Agricultural Product and Food Corporation Exports 10 Million Dollars Worth of Goods During First 19 Days of January"]

[Text] The Export Agricultural Products and Food Corporation (Agrex Saigon), after attaining an export value of 32 million dollars during 1988, accounting for 20 percent of the total export volume of the entire city of Ho Chi Minh, has begun to achieve the 1989 export plan of 41 million dollars by attaining, thanks to good supply point preparation, a volume of export goods during the first 19 days of the year worth 10 million dollars, nearly two-thirds of the export volume for the 1st quarter of 1989.

Last year, thanks to good test production and customer solicitation, Agrex Saigon expanded the consumer market to Australia, Switzerland, and Hong Kong besides the familiar markets of France, Japan, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

During 1988, thanks to placing the Tan Thuan processing facility in operation, Agrex Saigon increased the volume of export processed goods, including on-the-spot export and import goods, by five times over 1987, including processed food products such as meat rolls, shrimp paste, crab meat, goby soup, preserves and brine cooked pond catfish, agricultural products such as salted ginger, rice waffles, smoked bananas, cashew nuts, etc., in quantities increased from two to six times. A 1-year average export volume of 4,000 dollars per corporation cadre and worker was attained.

During 1989, the corporation is doubling the quantity of export processed food products in accordance with foreign customer requirements. At the same time, it is expanding joint operations with four Hong Kong and Singapore corporations in the production of export processed food products with the cultivation of 10,000 hectares of various kinds of leguminous crops and 2,000 hectares of coffee, and the processing of related foods for a total value of 10 million dollars.

Binh Tri Thien Population Transfers Decline

42090179 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese

16 Feb 89 p 2

[Article by Ha Phuong and Hong Linh, Binh Tri Thien: "Labor, Population Redistribution in Binh Tri Thien; More Than 200,000 People Transferred to New Economic Zones; Population Pressure Remains Great"]

[Text] Many efforts have been made in labor and population distribution and redistribution in Binh Tri Thien Province, initially assisting to create a foundation for active changes in the economic and social life of the local area and basically changing the appearance of the rural and highland areas. However, there are also still not a few difficulties in this mission.

Binh Tri Thien is characterized by uneven levels of development in the various regions. There is much land but the average cultivated area per capita is low and no truly close connection between labor and the land and trade sectors exists. Therefore, the need for rational labor force and population redeployment to fully exploit natural potential strengths is considered a mission of foremost importance in the province.

From 1981 to the end of 1988, the entire province encouraged more than 44,000 families with more than 202,000 individuals, including 91,000 labors, to voluntarily depart to build new economic zones in and outside the province. An annual average of nearly 26,000 people with more than 11,000 laborers from the populated city and lowland regions have left to settle in their new homes. Annually, from 900 to 1,000 public health cadres, teachers and technicians and 2,500 professional laborers have accompanied the people to participate in building new economic zones.

Besides the 100,000 people who have traveled to southern provinces such as Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Thuan Hai, Dong Nai and Song Be to participate in building state farms and collective economic units, more than 102,000 have departed to settle in 117 new economic zones within the province to establish two new villages, 18 cooperatives, 1,125 agricultural production collectives and 56 residential areas.

During the past 8 years, the compatriots of new economic zones within the province have cleared 9,240 hectares of hilly, coastal and marshy land, planted grain, industrial and export crops to support consumer and export requirements, and constructed small-scale water conservancy projects, 57 permanent and semipermanent schools and child care centers, 33 bridges and culverts, 2,200 water wells and many other collective welfare projects. To this time, most have constructed good wooden houses, including a third with tile roofs, and 100 percent of the families have established wide 1,000 to 2,000 square meter gardens for planting crops of high economic value.

It is calculated that people in the new economic zones have produced 186,600 tons of grain, planted 200 hectares of pepper and 1,400 hectares of coffee, and planted 13,700 hectares of concentrated forest and tens of thousands of solitary trees. A number of trades such as bamboo and rattan weaving, tung oil production and brick and tile baking have also strongly developed. The movement for raising buffaloes and cattle in hilly regions has also received the proper level of concern and 60 percent of the families have raised from 2 to 10 head. In the two new economic zones of Nam Dong and Phu Dinh, the collective cattle herd numbers 3,800 head. Nearly all have stable living conditions and more than 30 percent of the families have a fairly good standard of living. New economic zones such as Huong Giang, Huong Phu, Tan Lien, Tan Lap, Do Son, Nhan Hong and Dong Le have been models of stable lives and production for those leaving for new economic zones.

Thanks to labor and population redistribution, districts in the province have an additional 4,300 hectares of residential land to establish fields and build water conservancy projects. During the past several years, many local areas have had the conditions necessary for projecting production and expanding the area of intensive cultivation in key rice growing regions. In a number of regions specializing in the raising of special product crops such as coffee, rubber, pepper, and tung trees over thousands of square hectares have been formed.

Many hamlets and villages in the highland districts have constructed small-scale water conservancy projects, wired radio systems, outdoor movie theaters, and cultural clubs.

Although a number of definite accomplishments were made during the past few years in labor and population redistribution in the province, the population transfer rate has recently faltered. The previous annual redistribution average was nearly 26,000 people but during 1988 was only 12,000. The primary reason is that receiving locations have shown a reduction trend, especially the southern provinces. Some state assistance is also inadequate, failing to meet the minimum requirements of those leaving to build new economic zones. Provincial leadership and supervision of labor and population redistribution is still lacking in concentration and especially, mobilization of local budgets to assist in this work is still low.

The province is suffering from population pressure with an estimated present population of about 1.9 million. The population density between regions still varies greatly with the hilly and mountainous regions accounting for 80 percent of the natural area but only 16.3 percent of the population. If the population continues to increase at the present rate of 2.2 percent, the shortage of grain will become serious (the annual per capital grain average is only 230 kilograms). Tens of thousands of laborers are without jobs, an urgent problem and a great pressure on the province's socioeconomic situation.

State Debt to Growers Threatens Produce Exports 42090199

[Editorial Report] An article on page 1 of the 23 February 1989 issue of Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG reported that VEGETEXCO (Vietnam Vegetable Export Company) might not be able to fulfill its March produce export obligation to the Soviet Union. The firm was unable to pay farmers for their produce, largely because the state still had not settled its 8-billion-dong debt to VEGETEXCO. The paper warns that if the state does not rectify this situation soon, the produce industry "will come to a halt."

An earlier report on VEGETEXCO from the 14 February issue of the same paper noted that the firm's Ho Chi Minh City branch exported five shiploads of produce to the Soviet Union in January, worth over 3 million rubles. But because the state was slow in turning over payment for the produce, VEGETEXCO was forced to borrow 4,000 tons [as published] of gasoline, 4,000 tons of fertilizer, and 300 million dong in cash to pay the growers.

The 23 February report also noted that VEGETEXCO had not yet received any of the barter goods the state promised it in exchange for exports under a provision that went into effect in January 1989. Consequently, the firm now owes farmers tens of billions of dong.

SOCIAL

Sociological Study of Ho Chi Minh City Workers 42090192 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Feb 89 p 2

[Article by Doan Thanh Huong: "Sociological Study: Figures on the City's Worker Class"]

[Text] During 1987 and 1988, the Social Science Department of the Municipal Party Committee chaired a sociological project entitled: Studying, analyzing and evaluating the situation of state-operated enterprise worker and cadre ranks in Ho Chi Minh City, and proposing a number of concepts and policies for building the city's worker class."

From the requirements and themes of this study, the project coordinated two closely connected courses:

—A course of statistical investigation in 30 central and municipal state-operated enterprises of nine different industrial sectors.

—A course of point-by-point examination and study with deep sociological investigation among the cadres and workers in three enterprises, the Canic Enterprise, the 2-9 Pharmaceutical Enterprise and Weaving Enterprise 5.

Preliminary summarization of the first step of study in these three enterprises has begun, including a consolidated report on the statistical investigation.

The city presently has 400,000 workers engaged in industry and small industry and handicrafts, accounting for 20 percent of the population of working age. This percentage is slightly higher than during 1976. Workers in state-operated enterprises alone number up to 150,000.

Recently, statistical investigation among nearly 28,000 workers of more than 20 enterprises indicated that 22.5 percent had been employed since before 30 April 1975, the majority of new workers since liberation were youths (56.3 percent from 18 to 30 years old), and educational levels were fairly high (30.3 percent of middle-level general school level). Although educational levels are more highly developed than the old days, trade skill levels are still low. An investigation in 16 enterprises indicated that the number of workers performing simple manual labor still accounts for 69 percent, including 43 percent at the professional level.

A characteristic of the young worker ranks that has developed since liberation is in their personal backgrounds, not restricted solely to the poor population and those who have been workers for many generations as before but also originating from several other social groups.

About 60 to 70 percent of the workers must take additional jobs to make a living, including about one-half who must work regularly at a second job. These second jobs are either in the same trade they perform at the enterprise or in a different trade. The young workers are dynamic and exuberant with labor vitality and creativity but a number are also degenerating and becoming pragmatic and opportunistic under the pressure of social negativisms and organized special interests and privileges. Of course, there are also a number of new elements who are active, zealous and wanting to achieve and conduct revolutionary activity in accordance with the present renovation course.

Sociological investigations in the enterprises indicated that the situation of production worker labor motive force is as follows:

—Most of the workers, including those in enterprises with a low income level, have not highly developed their worker role: accounting for about 40 to 48 percent and even up to 83.2 percent in some enterprises.

—Most of the workers (65.8 to 78.1 percent) feel they can increase labor productivity and product quality if they "can earn an adequate salary and bonuses."

—Still about 40 percent of the workers are sluggish and irresolute.

—The number of workers contented with their jobs does not exceed 65.7 percent. Some enterprises even have more than 71 percent discontented with their jobs.

The search for an expression of worker ownership rights in the enterprises revealed that this picture is not very bright:

—Only about 35 percent of the cadres and workers knew the norms of their enterprise and 12 percent knew none at all. In meetings to discuss the production plan, the number expressing opinions did not exceed a maximum of 32.5 percent with only 16.8 percent at the minimum.

More than 73 percent of the workers dare not speak frankly and truthfully with management cadres. More than half maintain that a gulf exists between the management cadres and workers. About 35 percent believe the leadership cadres where they work operate in a dictatorial and arbitrary manner. More than half believe that cadres still act in accordance with individual feelings and in an unfair manner.

—In Weaving Enterprise 5, 67.8 percent of the workers would like additional study but do not have the necessary conditions. Only 10 percent are presently attending a class and 40.2 percent stated they "had no time" to read books.

—In evaluating the role of the trade union and Communist Youth Union, 49.4 to 58.5 percent of the workers replied they were "only partially developed."

A survey of the workers' psychological perception of macrocosmic social and political problems indicated that this picture is brighter:

—Many of the workers have a political sense of their class organization. No matter how difficult their lives, they continue to steadfastly and constantly look for, reflect upon and develop innovations to improve their skills (76 to 89 percent).

Up to 88.8 percent of the workers affirm their confidence in the leadership of the party. However, a definite degree of oscillation has also appeared: 23.5 to 32.6 percent believe that "leadership of the worker class is accepted now and then," and 37.5 percent believe that "there is occasionally a lack of confidence in party leadership."

—Confidence in the fine nature of the system is confirmed by 89.9 to 98.2 percent of the workers. These were the highest indicators during this phase of study.

Delving into the most pressing problems, the workers had several virtually identical opinions:

—Due to the prolonged difficulties in material life, the worker must toil and worry about getting along, harming one's stature, and lowering productivity, quality and effectiveness in production.

—He must be concerned about every aspect of material and spiritual benefit.

—Many of their opinions emphasized the need for organization and cadre renovation to avoid obstructions in calculating the enthusiasm and creativity of the enterprise collective.

—Many workers emphasized the problem of equality in recruitment, wages and bonuses, considering it an issue of dynamic significance.

—A number of enterprise brought up the urgent need for resolutely struggling against negativism.

—Many workers consider the problem of advanced training to improve trade skills and develop and supplement technical and management abilities as extremely urgent.

These are the most pressing issues. These worker class requirements must be quickly answered. A high price will be paid for prolonged hesitancy over the present situation because it is the key issue in building the new social structure. At the same time, it is the most important theme of the party construction process. If a powerful, dynamic and creative worker class is not constructed, no firm social foundation will exist for building the party and difficulties will occur even in determining renovation of theoretical thinking and in achieving a practical basis for organization and the class concept in the historic background, environment and characteristics of Vietnam in general and Ho Chi Minh City in particular.

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 42090200

[Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Bui Van Binh [BUIF VAWNS BINHS], Lt Colonel

*Commander of the H77 antiaircraft Group in Hanoi; his name and rank were mentioned in an article on renovation in training for his group. (HANOI MOI 25 Nov 88 p 1)

Cao Dang Chiem [CAO DAWNG CHIEEMS]

Vice minister of interior; recently he visited the security forces in Hanoi on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. (HANOI MOI 9 Feb 89 p 1)

Nguyen Dinh Chuc [NGUYEENX DINHF CHUCS], Major General

*Commander of an SRV volunteer unit in Kampuchea; on 5 Feb 89 he welcomed Chairman Heng Samrin visiting SRV volunteer troops in Kampuchea (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 89 P 4)

Pham Chuyen [PHAMJ CHUYEEN]

*Deputy director of the public security forces, Hanoi Municipality; on 2 Feb 89 he paid Tet visits to the public security forces in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 9 Feb 89 p 1)

Nguyen Vo Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH]

Permanent deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 Feb 89 he was present at a meeting at the city 5th district held by the city CPV Standing Committee. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Feb 89 p 1)

Nguyen De [NGUYEENX DEJ], *Lt. General

*Commander of Military Region 9; on 5 Feb 89 he welcomed Chairman Heng Samrin visiting SRV troops in Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 89 p 4)

Le Xuan Dong [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

Deputy director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 22 Dec 88 he was present at a reception to welcome a Lao delegation visiting Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 24 Dec 88 p 1)

Nguyen Van Hanh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANH]

*Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 Feb 89 he was present at the Lunar New Year meeting for the city's Hoa people. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Feb 89 pp 1, 2)

Tran Hanh [TRAANF HANH], Major General

Commander of the Air Force; on 18 Feb 89 he welcomed an Indian delegation visiting Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 19 Feb 89 p 1)

Vu Dinh Hoanh [VUX DINHF HOANH]

Deputy director of the public security forces in Hanoi; on 2 Feb 89 he paid Tet visit to the public security forces. (HANOI MOI 9 Feb 89 p 1)

Dinh Gia Huan [DINH GIA HUAANS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 8, 9 Oct 88 he attended a symposium in Ha Nam Ninh Province to discuss renovation in economic management. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 88 pp 1, 2)

Nguyen Van Huan [NGUYEENX VAWN HUAANS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he signed a project document on the production of dyes and pigments from locally available raw materials, with the UNDP representative in Vietnam. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Feb 89 p 1)

Dinh Gia Khanh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Vice minister of water conservancy; chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 26 Jan 89 he attended the 12th meeting of the Mekong Committee. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 89 p 4)

Nguyen Khanh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 29 Nov 88 he attended a reception held by the Albanian Ambassador in Hanoi in honor of Albania's 76th Independence Day and 44th Liberation Day. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 88 p 1)

Phan Thanh Liem [PHAN THANH LIEEM]

Minister of engineering and metallurgy; recently he signed a project document with the UNDP representative to Vietnam in Hanoi. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Feb 89 p 1)

Tran Duc Long [TRAANF DUWCS LONG]

Deputy chief of the security force, Hoan Kiem ward, Hanoi; his answer to a reader's letter was published in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Feb 89 p 1)

Tran Lum [TRAANF LUM]

Vice minister of engineering and metallurgy; recently he accompanied Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi to visit the Institute of Electronics and Informatics in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 15 Feb 89 p 1)

**Dao Dinh Luyen [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ],
*Colonel General**

*Deputy Commander of the VPA; on 18 Feb 89 he welcomed an Indian delegation visiting Vietnam. (HANOI MOI 19 Feb 89 p 1)

Tran Man [TRAANF MAAN]

Member of the CPV Standing Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command; recently he headed a delegation to visit the GDR. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Nov 88 p 1)

Pham Tan Nhan [PHAMJ TAANS NHAAN], Colonel

Commander of the Municipal Border Guards, Ho Chi Minh City; on 3 Mar 89 he attended the 30th anniversary of the border defense forces. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 Mar 89 p 1)

Tan Phong [TAAN PHONG]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Cambodia; on 5 Feb 89 he welcomed Chairman Heng Samrin who was visiting SRV troops in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 89 p 4)

**Nguyen Minh Phuong [NGUYEENX MINH
PHUWOWNG]**

*SRV Ambassador to China; on 31 Jan 89 he met with Chinese officials on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 89 p 4)

Dinh Quang [DINH QUANG], Professor, PhD

Vice minister of culture; he attended a film festival in Honolulu in December 1988. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Jan 89 p 3)

**Nguyen Quyen Sinh [NGUYEENX QUYEEFN SINH],
previously reported as Nguyen Quen Sinh**

Head of the Vietnam Tourist General Department; recently he signed an agreement with the Cuban government in Havana. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 89 p 4)

Nguyen Dinh So [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he attended a meeting in Ha Dong to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the LPDR. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 88 p 1)

Bui Xuan Son [BUIF XUAAN SOWN]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently he attended a meeting in Nam Dinh city on Party organizations and Party members in the rural areas. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 89 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Van Tinh [NGUYEENX VAWN TINHF]

Deputy director of the public security forces in Hanoi; on 2 Feb 89 he paid Tet visits to the public security forces in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 9 Feb 89 p 1)

**Nguyen Huu Tri [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS],
Colonel**

Deputy commander of the Military Command; member of the Military Draft, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 Feb 89 he held a press conference on military draft work. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Feb 89 p 1)

Ho Tu Truc [HOOF TUW TRUWCJ]

*Director of the Customs Office, Ho Chi Minh City; he talked with a reporter of the cited source on the work of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 89 p 2)

Ha Xuan Truong [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; *editor-in-chief of the TAP CHI CONG SAN; recently he welcomed a GDR delegation visiting Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 89 p 4)

Dau Ngoc Xuan [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 3 Feb 89 he was present at a reception at the Presidential Palace for Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. (HANOI MOI 4 Feb 89 p 1)

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